The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,230 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th „
M.L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	„ 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

This Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th „
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	4000	550	30th May

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. The last named steamer is fitted with every modern improvement including electric light through cabins and saloons. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1903, tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	2357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, February 1, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARTER'S READING MACHINES,
SUITABLE FOR LITERARY MEN, INVALIDS, &c.,

CONSISTING of adjustable Table Lamp and Peg Stand, on a Fancy Ornamental Brass Telescopic Stand.

Price Rs. 50, each.
Ditto ditto smaller size.
Rs. 45, each.

Fancy Brass Reading Desk for Table ... Rs. 16, each
Fancy Oak and Brass Reading Desk for Table 18, „
Fancy Brass Music or Newspaer Racks.
Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8, each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKING STICKS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A VERY large assortment now on hand, comprising Hazel, Oak, Orange, Black Thorn, Malacca, Wangee, Bark, Olive, Vine, Ebony, Walnut, and many others.

Price from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.

WALKING STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

A choice selection, comprising Malacca, Ebony, Walnut, Orange, &c., &c., with Ivory, Horn, and other fancy Heads, richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BICYCLISTS AND TRICYCLISTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have a few more Tricycles by the celebrated makers.

SINGER AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY,
ENGLAND.

which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

A splendid opportunity for acquiring a really First Class Machine at a very cheap price.

Sold for no fault, but by order of Messrs Singer & Co., to make room for their New Season's (1888) Machines.

44 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, Telescopic Axle.
Original price, £25. Offered for Rs. 220, cash

28 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, Telescopic Axle.
Original price, £26. Offered for Rs. 230, cash.

46 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, without Telescopic Axle.
Original price, £24. Offered for Rs. 210, cash.

46 inch "Sociable" Tricycle, enables two riders to ride together.
Original price, £31. Offered for Rs. 280, cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

VALENTINES !
VALENTINES ! !
VALENTINES ! ! !

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
JUST TO HAND,
PRICE MODERATE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's ... each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's „	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ... „	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ... „	9	8
Do. do. do, double strung „	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled. „	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ... „	12	8
Do. The Demon Slazengers ... „	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams ... „	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion ... „	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle ... „	2	4
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber ... „	1	0

	Rs.	a.
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls ... each	1	0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, cat-gut sewn, Regulation size ... Per dozen	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. „	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced. „	12	0
Do. Ayres' do. ... „	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club ...	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ... „	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ... Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ...	47	8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE

MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,

EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,

HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,
FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

C. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR TEAS

PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., Re. 0-14.

FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.

PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion.
Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

Oriental Bank Buildings.
Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
and
Bhoodwar Peth City.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ ... „ 13

Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ „ 500 „ „ 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram pass the door to all parts of the city.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

		Rs.	a.
Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„	16	8
Drab Shell do.	„	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ... from	„	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 2 6 „
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 4 8 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held THIS EVENING, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hony Secy.

TO BE LET, beautiful OFFICE APARTMENTS, in Elphinstone Circle, on the first floor. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the BUTCHERS ISLAND WORKS will be received up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, by the undersigned.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 11th Feb., 1888.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, the 20th instant, for carrying out certain alterations at the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School Buildings, Gowlia Tank. Forms of tenders may be had at

PAVEI AND RAGHUNATH, L. C. E.,
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors.
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.

LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

2nd edition, Revised and Enlarged.

155 pages large 8 vo.

containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved with additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.

and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

THE SOONDERDAS SPNNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1887, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income-Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1888, between the hours of 12 a.m and 3 p.m., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo

i.e., MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 22nd February, 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1888.

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES

for the cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

Price, 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 in India.

FOR BRAIN AND SEXUAL DEBILITY.—A most important preparation, that permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, imparts youthful vigour, restores vitality, strengthens and invigorates the BRAIN and NERVES. A positive cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY; prompt, safe, sure.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Price, 12s. 6d., or Rs. 7-8 in India.

A more powerful preparation than the Peerless Pearls! DAMIANA has been used by the MEXICANS for a long time. The compound is not only a powerful, non-irritating excitant TONIC, but is also a powerful MUSCULAR and NERVE TONIC, giving unusual POWER of ENDURANCE in both MENTAL and PHYSICAL LABOUR, and is remarkable in its sustaining powers.

Harley's Vegetable Bowel Pills.

Price, 1s. and 2s. or As. 12 and Re. 1-8 in India.

These Pills are composed of medicines which are useful in all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS. In DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, LOSS of APPETITE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, inactive tendency of the BOWELS, &c., they are invaluable.

Harley's Pile Remedy,

Including Bandage,

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3-0 in India.

Pile Remedy Bandages, each Re. 1-0.

A certain and sure cure for PILES in their worst form, also invaluable for BURNS, SCALDS, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES. A cure for that horrid and painful complaint has long been wanted, and by the introduction of this remedy the want has been met. "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY" is warranted to cure either BLEEDING or BLIND PILES.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

For disease of the BLOOD, SKIN, and SCALP, with LOSS of HAIR from infancy to old age, affections of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS, DISCHARGING WOUNDS, DYSPEPSIA, ECZEMA, ERYSIPELAS, EMACIATION, FACE GRUBS, FLESH WORMS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, SCALY PIMPLY INHERITED SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC, JAUNDICE, RING-WORM, RHEUMATISM, SORES, SLOUCHING, TETTERS, ULCERS.

HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

A medicine prescribed with great success by HARLEY, and one of the most powerful remedies ever produced for FEVER and AGUE and disease arising from BILIARY DERANGEMENT caused by MALARIA, such as CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVER, &c. Subjects liable to frequent sickness can prevent the recurrence of an attack by taking an occasional dose.

HARLEY'S GOLDEN CURE.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the URINARY and GENERATIVE ORGANS in both sexes. Soothes pain, cures disease.

HARLEY'S SPECIFIC INJECTION.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

Is recommended to prevent a recurrence of the symptoms for which the "GOLDEN CURE" is prescribed and is most successful in eradicating GLEET.

Sole and exclusive Agents for the Harley Cures,

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from Captain H. D. Olivier, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of old timber, sleepers, joists, posts, battens, rafters, stones, barrels, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white mulls.
1 „ white drills.
2 „ white shirtings.
2 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 cases white lappet sarries.
3 „ blue and red striped dhoties.
1 „ scarlet felt cloth.
5 bales jacquard shawls.
1 case silk satin.
3 „ gold brocade gauze.

AUCTION SALE OF DATES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of Nacoda Moobaruck Bin Saeed and by order of Shaik Ali Farah landed ex. Buglo "Nasri."

890 packages Dates.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STALL FITTINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard.

A quantity of old horse stall fittings, landed ex.- "Bhundara."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, open to Westerly Breeze in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned valuable properties, *viz*:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, or three storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 277 square yards and fourninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1008-2 and Street Nos 63, 65, and 67, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Messrs. Framji Sands & Co., and partly by the Marine Lane, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mesdames Southwell and Austin, Messrs. Hill & Co., Misrable & Co., and others.

The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or three-storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 254 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-3 and Street No. 69 and 71, and bounded on the east partly by the Marine Lane and partly by the property of Ramjee Luckmidass, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinafter fourthly described, and on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Sheriff, Sons & Co, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Head, and others.

The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or four-storeyed house, used as shops, offices and residences, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-1 and Street Nos. 55 to 61, and bounded on the east by the property of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., on the west by the Apollo Street, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of the late David Sassoon, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. P. M. Mody & Co., Schiller, Dosogne & Co., and others.

The property would, if wholly occupied, yield a monthly rental of Rs. 750.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or two-storeyed house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 4851 and new Survey No. 9537, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 100 8-4 and street No. 73, and bounded on the east by the property of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, on the west by the said Apollo Street, on the north by the property of Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Battliwalla, and on the south by the property hereinbefore secondly described, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., and are now vacant.

The propety is expected to yield a monthly rental of Rs. 550.

The ground rent for all the 4 lots is Rs. 17-7-5 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1888.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH" with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.

Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. & POONA, 1, East Street.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore Punjab.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, next, at 5-30 p.m.

J. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STONEWARE, PIPES, &c.

THE attention of intending Tenderers for the supply of Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., advertised under Notice, dated 25th January, 1888, is drawn to the Foot-note on page 17 of the Contract Forms, stating they are at liberty to suggest variations in the times appointed for delivery.

Tenderers are further informed that the TIME fixed for receiving Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Office of the Ex. Eng., Bombay Municipality, 7th Feb. 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1888, for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, SIPHONS, GULLY TRAPS, &c.

2. Form of Contracts, Specifications, &c., on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 2,500, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, 25th January, 1888.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 30.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

SPORTING.

GUZERAT PIG-STICKING CUP, 1888.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COL. HANCOCK. | COL. JACKSON.
COL. WESTMACOTT. | THE HON. SEC., AHMEDABAD HUNT.
W. H. WHITE, ESQ., C.E., HONORARY SECRETARY.

The Meet will take place, as usual, during the Easter Holidays, commencing March 30, 1888, at the "Nal" in the Ahmedabad district.

The exact value of the Cup and first Spears will depend upon subscriptions, but approximately will be Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30 respectively.

Mess tents, messing and ice will be provided, but competitors must bring their own sleeping tents, liquor, &c.

First entries, Rs. 15 each, will close on 28th February; Second entries, Rs. 30 each, 15th March; half forfeit.

Gentlemen are requested to send their entries to the Honorary Secretary at Morvi as soon as possible, so as to enable the Committee to know approximately how many to arrange for.

THE "SALMON" PONY CUP value Rs. 250, for ponies. Arabs 13·2, C. B. 13·3 and under, will be ridden for at the Meeting. Half an inch allowed for shoes. Ponies may be measured at the Meet, and W. I. T. C. certificates will be accepted. Entries free.

RULES.

A competitor will be allowed two chances only, for which he may buy two entries, and may ride any horses *bona fide* his own property, or the same horse twice in different heats.

The drawings for heats will be so arranged that no two chances of the same owner will be drawn in the same heat.

Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner being disabled by a fall he may put up a rider, who must be of not less weight than himself, or approved by the Committee.

Contesting Spears to be divided into parties of three or four, and the takers of first Spears of each party to contend for following heats and final Spear and Cup.

To take first Spear it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn and seen on pig or on spear by Umpire, or other riders at the discretion of the Umpire.

Spears to be delivered on the offside only unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting. Spears are not to exceed 8 feet in length.

An Umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes; but who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Committee, whose decision on all matters will be final.

Any rider, making a frivolous objection or claiming first Spear when the claims thereto cannot be substantiated, will be fined one dozen of champagne.

Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify at the discretion of the Committee.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Morvi, Kattywar, February, 1888.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW YEAR

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent freeof Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address (and Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL....................	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL....................	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,219	5	1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,010	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________Day of ________________18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address__________________
Occupation_______________
____________________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

*This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz

APPLY TO

LYON & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feetlong and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deoialee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Bisowlee
Bulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beeah
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Ku kulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oorooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Tamergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Powuar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Harsee Ra
Marneh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedasherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*a*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borebavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 15 to 13 minutes for Refreshment 30 minutes for Dinner.
d 40 minutes for Dinner

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Inspection of B. V. Artillery Corps by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Town Hall, 7-30 a.m.
First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Yacht Club Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th:—Tuticorin (s), from Poonani. Yesterday:—Coromandel (s), from London; and Nevasa (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Brookfield (s), for Genoa and Marseilles; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi; Armenia (s), Marseilles and Liverpool.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

A Lost Hoondee.—Mahomedally Mooloobhoy, living at Kudduck, reported having dropped at about 3 p.m. on Sunday, somewhere about Don Tod Road, a hoondee for Rs. 2,000.

University of Bombay.—We are asked to inform members of the Faculty of Arts that the adjourned meeting of the Faculty, which was to have been held to-day, has been, by order of the Dean, farther adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd, at 5-15 p.m.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Mr. Dixon, Mr. Graham, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lovett and Capt. Fenton *vs.* White—Mr. Savile, (capt.,) Mr. Burney, Mr. Beville, Mr. Warden and Capt. Hamilton. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

Lecture.—The fifth lecture of the season 1887-88 will be delivered under the auspices of the Society of (Gujarati) Dnyan Prasarak Mandli at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m., this evening, by Rao Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar on "The Artware of Cutch." Specimens of gold and silver work will be exhibited. The lecture is open to the public.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Remembrance	M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Ruddigore	Bucalossi.
Grand Fantasia	A Night in Berlin	Hartmann.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Polka	Ins Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft of Whisky at Lady Reay's Fair.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged a *soortee* servant, named Morar Kohyar, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a bottle of whisky in the Fancy Fair. The man, it appeared, was employed in Lady Morland's *cafe* as a servant. He was noticed leaving the *cafe* with a tin-pot full of what appeared to be water, but a sepoy who had noticed him stopped and questioned him and found that the tin-pot contained whisky. Suspecting at once that it was stolen the policeman searched the immediate neighbourhood, and found an empty whisky bottle lying near the *cafe*. The prisoner was then taken to Lt.-Col. Sparks, who recognised him as having been a servant. In defence the man stated that he had taken the liquor to drink. His worship sentenced him to four days' hard labour.

Thefts.—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Siki Ludha, a shroff, living at Nakoda Mohola, reported that on Sunday, at about 11 a.m., he went to a Marwarree's shop, at Mombadavie Tank Road, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, and whilst he was showing the Marwarree the silver ornaments, the tin box containing the gold ones disappeared. Its contents are valued at Rs. 1,420. Police enquiries are in progress.—Bhanjee Narayen, living in D'Souza Street, reported to the police on Sunday that money in cash, currency notes and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,892, had been stolen from his warehouse in Esajee Street between 8 and 10 p.m. on that night. The door of the warehouse was locked and found intact when the theft was discovered. The thief appears to have concealed himself in the warehouse and committed the theft after the place was locked, making his escape through an old window which was found to have been tampered with.

Practical Joking.—Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, yesterday charged John Spillen, a fireman of the Balden Towers, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing Rs. 2-4 and resisting the police in the lawful execution of their duty. Spillen, loitering about the Prince's Dock, came across a native washing his clothes on some steps leading to the water. The man, it appeared, had placed the money on the clothes he had washed, while he was busy cleaning the r[illegible] f his clothing. Spillen picked up the money, and because the native objected to his doing so pitched him into the water. When he came out and recommenced remonstrating, Spillen threw him in again and then thrashed a policeman who came up to protect the native. After maltreating the sepoy the accused ran on board his ship, where he was subsequently arrested. In defence the fireman admitted throwing the native into the water, but denied stealing the money or assaulting the sepoy. He was, however, sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Ash Wednesday, 15th February, 1888.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany, Commination Service and Catechising children.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—February 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs Choonilal Pranjivandas and another—Macfarlane E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

150-86—Little, S, F and N—Meherabebee vs. Haji Sheik Mahomed bin Amanoola—Thakurdas, D and C.
317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanlal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochand Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P, G and S, and M and D.
326-17—Pestonjee and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D and in person.
201-87—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Nusserwanjee Byramji Fakirji and others—B and H. and Wadia and G.
362-87—Thakurdas D and C—Sorabji Edulji Ghaswala and another vs Jewanji Pestonji Appoo and others—Pestonji and R.
211-87—Khunderao M—Cowasji Nowroji Damla vs Dhunbai—A F Turner.

On preliminary issue.

560-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Aishabai—Jefferson B and D

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

478-87—Little S F and N—Munchershaw Bezunji vs Borah Abdoolali Dawoodji—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

453-87—Little S F and N—John Hamilton and another vs Damodhar Jadowji and another—Jefferson B and D.
530-87—Bicknell and K—Heerji Bhojraj vs Burjorji Rustomji Mistri.
1-88—Jefferson B and D—Nusserwanji Dossabhoy Fracis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane E and H.

For investigation of pauperism.

60-87—In person—Bawa Haridas Atmaram vs Bhat Cassiram Ruttonji and another—Venayekrao H.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.
413-87—In person—Elizar Essoobji Shanker vs Abdoola Meherally Dhurramsey—Thakurdas D and C.
422-87—Hore C and B—Assaria Poonsey and others vs Puddumsey Moolji—In person.
428-87—In person—Cursetji Edulji Mehta vs Bai Ujambai—Moreshwar L.
435-87—Wadia and G—Framji Dorabji Mistry vs Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Mistry and others—Nanu and H.
433-87—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner vs Vussonji Tricumji and another—Payne, G and S.

HARLEY'S "FEVER and AGUE DROPS" act like magic, removing all febrile symptoms, Rs. 3 the bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the request of the Marriage Law Reform Association, backed by eminent legal opinion in India, Sir William Plowden, M.P. for Wolverhampton, who, it will be remembered, has had much experience in judicial matters in the North West Provinces and other parts of the Dependency, will, in the coming Session, introduce in the House of Commons a Bill, the substance of which is as follows:—

Every marriage which has been heretofore or which shall be hereafter duly solemnized in British India between any person, of whatever creed, and the sister of his deceased wife, shall be deemed and is hereby declared valid, and of full force and effect, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided that this Act shall not render valid any such marriage in any case where either of the parties to such marriage shall thereafter, before the passing of this Act, have lawfully intermarried with any other person, nor shall this Act deprive or be held to have deprived any person of any property which such person may have lawfully inherited prior to the commencement of this Act, or affect any *lis pendens.*

The motive of the proposed measure will be found in the facts about to be described. Three years ago the Indian and English newspapers gave publicity to the sad case of a poor woman, Lopez, who, having married her late sister's husband, and been deserted and repudiated by him, was forced to apply to the High Court for an order of alimony. Both parties were Cat holics, and, like many others, had contracted their marriage with the sanction of the Church and in the belief that under the Territorial Law of India, prevailing since 1726, such a marriage was in all respects legal and valid. The presiding Judge, however, decided to the contrary. Thereupon a public subscription was raised, headed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Goethals, of Calcutta, to carry the case before the Supreme Appellate Court. The Judges in this Court declared that the question involved was one of such importance that it must be referred to a full Bench, the Chief Justice remarking that "it was of the greatest possible consequence the case should be thoroughly well argued." After very exhaustive discussion, judgment was deferred, but ultimately the legality of the marriage was affirmed by a majority of the entire Bench.

Out of this decision there arises a very serious anomaly. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is now legal among all classes in India except European *Protestants.* A distinction such as this is absurd; for the law to deny to a Protestant a liberty which is freely enjoyed by his Roman Catholic fellow subject is to inflict a palpable injustice.

An appeal is therefore earnestly made to you to give Sir William Plowden your valuable support in the task he has kindly undertaken.—Yours &c,

T. PAYNTER ALLEN,
Secretary.

Marriage Law Reform Association, London, Jan. 26.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 14.—Shrove Tuesday.
Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Meeting.
" 15.—Ash Wednesday.
Town Council Meeting.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Swimming Baths Co.
" 16.—Marine Battalion "At Home."
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A.
" 18.—Parade of Troops in Garrison and Volunteers.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·916
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	63·7
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, E, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	1·73
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	1·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th inst.	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE GRIEVANCES OF UNCOVENANTED CIVILIANS.

The first annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association was held at 45, Pall Mall, London, on the 24th January, Mr. Henry S. King, C. I. E., M. P., presiding. There was a large attendance of retired Civil Servants.

The report of the Committee recounted the work that had been done during the past year. A circular was first of all issued inviting the whole service to unite in an endeavour to obtain a fair review of their position, and a redress of the grievance, of which they complain. There being some doubt as to whether there might not possibly be a remedy at law, Mr. King, generously at his own expense, had a case submitted to an eminent leader of the bar. From the reply it was inferred that, though a strict interpretation of the rules of the service offered no hope of redress, an appeal to Government on the grounds of equity, justice, and good faith was quite justified. A statement recounting the various grievances of the service in all its branches was prepared and sent to members of both Houses of Parliament. The thanks of the Association were due to the Indian press for advocacy of the interests of the service. Mr. King obtained a private interview with the Secretary of State at which he presented a memorial praying that a small Parliamentary Committee might be appointed to investigate the complaints of the service, especially in respect to the loss on furlough allowances and pensions from the heavy fall in exchange to which, under the rules, uncovenanted officers are subject, and asking that no alteration affecting unfavourably the present position of the service, should be sanctioned pending the result of the inquiry. Lord Cross submitted that the whole subject was under his further consideration, and that it was his intention during the recess to take steps which he thought would lead to some practical solution. His Lordship could not see his way to appoint a Parliamentary Committee as solicited, but declared that he was sincerely desirous to arrive at a fair settlement of the points at issue. Since that interview orders had been passed granting a graduated scale of pensions which, though not equally gratifying to all grades of officers, indicate some willingness on the part of the Government to remedy some grievances of the service. This concession and the advantages recently accorded to the Telegraph Department were, it may fairly be assumed, in some degree promoted by the action of the service in organizing this committee, and in calling the attention of Parliament by frequent questions to the fact that grievances really did exist. It was the intention of Mr. King to renew early in the next session his attempt to get an opportunity of bringing in before the House of Commons the special injury inflicted on pensioners in Europe by the fall in Exchange, and a memorial was in preparation for presentation to both Houses, stating the case in a brief and comprehensive manner.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that many members of the Association would be disappointed that the report did not contain more of real interest. But there was much work done in this world which showed no immediate result. The first thing in a cause like this was to organize, and the work that had been done by the counsel in the past year patiently and persistently was that of organization. Before deciding on the course to be adopted, it had been thought advisable to ascertain the legal position: it was not advisable to sue *in forma pauperis* or to appeal to morality if the law were on their side. Now, however, they might dismiss from their mind altogether the idea that they had any remedy in the law courts, and it only remained to endeavour to get Parliament to give redress. It was only by drawing the attention of the people of this country to the ineffable meanness with which the Government of India treated its servants that good could be done. It was no use mincing matters. The India Office must be aware that no private employer would dare to treat their employes in the way in which the Uncovenanted Civilians had been treated. The Government appeared to forget that a cheap service is not always the most effective; that it was not always the greatest economy to cut down salaries or to save half pence; they might remember that the best work was the work done by covenanted servants—at least, that was the experience of private employers. He need not assure members of the Association of the sympathy that he felt with them. He felt that it was a scandalous reproach to the honour of the country and the honour of the Government—(cheers)—that men who had given the best years of their lives to the service of their country should by a mere quibble—for it was nothing but a miserable quibble—be deprived at a stroke of 25 or 30 per cent. of the pensions to which they had looked forward, to which they were morally entitled, and without the inducement of which having been held before them, many of them would not have entered the service of the Indian Government. (Cheers.)

Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., in moving the adoption of the Report, said that he was always ready to come forward at any moment if, by so doing, he could in any way serve the interests of the large body of his old Indian colleagues who were represented that day. The language used by Mr. King was not at all too strong. It was undoubtedly the fact that the way in which the Government of India had treated the officers of the departments that are commonly known under the aggregate of the Uncovenanted Civil Service had been simply scandalous. (Cheers.) It was quite true that they had no legal remedy, but why was that? It was simply because by an unhappy accident (for it was nothing more) the terms of pay and pensions had been stated from time to time occasionally in rupees and not in sterling. That was the great and fundamental grievance that they had to complain against. Because the terms of their engagements had been stated, sometimes possibly with a little *malice prepense,*—but he trusted not always in rupees—the Government now turned round upon them and said, "Though we would not have paid you 2s. 2d. for every rupee in your pension if it had gone up to 2s. 2d now that it has gone down to 1s. 5d. or 1s. 4d. we will not pay you one half penny more, because it is stated in rupees and not in sterling." Well, that was not fair; it was un-English to take advantage of a paltry quibble of that kind; it was a disgraceful thing of the Government of this great Empire to adopt such a paltry excuse. (Cheers.) No redress could be had unless those affected made their grievances known, and he congratulated the Association on having surmounted the primary difficulties of organization. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui Conte*; it was the first step which was the great difficulty, and that had been taken. The past year had been notable not only for the organization of this Association, but also for the pledge given by Lord Cross to the grievances which they complained should be at any rate considered, and the remedies for them endeavoured to be found. That was distinctly a step in advance. Sir Roper proceeded to comment upon the constitution of the Public Service Commission in India; the representation of the Uncovenanted Services upon that commission was very inadequate. They were pledged to support simply the views of the Government.

The Covenanted Service, of whose members he should ever speak in terms of the highest respect, and of whose noble traditions every Englishman might well be proud, usurped all the patronage and all the highest posts in the administration. Yet the Departmental Services were greater in numbers than the Covenanted Services itself, and there was no reason whatever why they should not be fully represented in the administration of the Empire. It seemed, for instance, to be a *sine qua non* that the representatives of the Great Public Works Department all over India should be military officers and not civil engineers; and so with the Finance Department, the Telegraph Department, and the Educational Department. He hoped the Association would bring pressure to bear upon the Secretary of State and upon the Government, so that the just and legitimate grievances of the Service might be remedied.

Mr. G. O'Donnell seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following resolution was also passed:—"That a memorial be prepared by the Executive Committee to be presented to both Houses of Parliament setting forth the grievances of the service and, in particular, insisting on the injury and wrong inflicted on men who had faithfully served the Government by granting and paying them their pensions in rupees of depreciated value; and that Mr. King and the other members of Parliament, who had kindly taken an interest in the grievances of the service, be requested to urge most earnestly upon the Government and Parliament that steps should immediately be taken to secure the payment to European officers retired or retiring and drawing their pensions in England payment of their pensions at the rate of 2s. to the rupee which, up to a recent date, was the rate prescribed and admitted to be equitable in Government resolutions and advices."e

The proceedings terminated with the customary vot of thanks.

BOMBAY RACES—1888.

ENTRANCES, 1st FEBRUARY.

THE MELTON STAKES.

Mr Ahmed Adwanee's	b a p	Bauz.
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's	b a p	Taimoor.
Mr Cooke's	b a p	Arab Spirit.
Mr Symons'	b a p	Sparrowhawk.
Mr Framjee's Dorabjee's	c a p	Shivajee.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr Abdoola Bin Soomate's	g a h	Malta.
Mr Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Basheer.
Mr A Hyder Ali's	g a h	YoungGreyBeard.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.

Feb. 8.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's office, Hornby Row, when Mr. Freeborn presided. The directors' report, which was adopted, stated that the past year was very prosperous, and the results, considering that only four-fifths of the capital was called up, reflected great credit on the management. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 76,821-9-3, an increase of Rs. 6,380-8-3, giving altogether a nett profit, after deducting the expenditure, Rs. 21,384-4-2, from the gross profit, Rs. 31,561-1-5, of Rs. 10,176-13-3. The balance was disposed of in paying a dividend of Rs. 5,237-10-1 at the rate of 15 per cent., alloting Rs. 3,000 to the reserve fund, paying the manager Rs. 1,017 as commission, and carrying forward Rs. 122, after writing off Rs. 800 for preliminary expenses.

Resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend of 15 per cent., electing Dr. T. Blaney in the room of Mr. Freeborn, the retiring director, re-appointing the auditor, and voting thanks to the directors and manager for the able conduct of the company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vijbuchandass Atmaram, presiding. The report of the directors showed a net profit of Rs. 1,11,894, a sum exclusive of Rs. 40,000 written off on account of depreciation. The shareholders were informed that the 5,000 ring spindles, which had been ordered out from England, had been set up, and were working satisfactorily, and the directors recommended that some more new machinery should be ordered out. The surplus was disposed of in paying a 12 per cent. dividend, alloting Rs. 28,000 to the machinery fund, granting the staff a bonus of Rs. 1,200, and carrying to next year's account Rs. 1,274.

The report was adopted and resolution passed declaring the dividend, re-electing the directors, appointing the auditors, and thanking the board of directors and the agents of the company. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW VICAR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

The reception, which the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church gave on Sunday last to their newly appointed vicar the Rev. J. C. Pereira, was unique in its way and gave ample proof of the favour in which they viewed the selection made by his Lordship Dom Pedro Antonio da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Titular Archbishop of Cranganore. The Church and its precincts were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and at the main entrance of the compound was erected a triumphal arch. The parishioners of St. Andrew's turned out in full force long before the arrival of the vicar-elect. Besides the parishioners were observed many friends and admirers of the Rev. gentleman. Among others present were Messrs. L. M. Valladares, S. J. d'Abreo, J. F. Rodrigues, J. W. Flanagan, W. W. Topham, S. A. Gonsalves, G. Gonsalves, P. A. d'Abreo, F. Pereira, L. A. Valladares, B. H. de Souza, J. J. de Almeida, D. Fernandes, V. F. de Cunha, Philip R. Valladares, and Drs. B. A. Oliveira, G. F. Gonsalves, and J. F. Gonsalves. All the confraternities attached to the Church were present, as also the band of St. Lucius Society and that of St. Peter's Church. On the arrival of Rev. Pereira, who was accompanied by the Bishop of Damaun and his secretary, Rev. Calejo, the bells rang out their epithalamiums while the cajeenas fired off their salvos. Father Pereira, escorted in procession by the clergy and laity, then made a move towards the Church. On arriving at the High Altar, his Lordship solemnly proclaimed Father Pereira the new vicar, and in doing so he hoped the parishioners would join with him in the expression of unfeigned joy he experienced at the moment. He had no doubt the parishioners were aware that Father Pereira had distinguished himself alike for his piety and the zeal with which he endeavoured to advance the interests of his Order and the spread of the Gospel. For nearly a month the parishioners, he said, were mourning the loss of their late valued pastor, and were up to that day without a vicar. This state of things could no longer exist, and he had besought the Holy Ghost to help him in the selection of a new vicar, and he now hoped that the choice was in every way satisfactory to the parishioners. Rev. Pereira then ascended the pulpit and thanked his Lordship for the honour he had done him, at the same time requesting his parishioners to co-operate with him in the discharge of his arduous duties. He fully agreed with his Lordship that the parish of Bandora was one of the largest and the most important of parishes, under the diocese of Damaun, but he was ready to do all in his power for the love of the Church, and he had every reason to believe that his work would be greatly lessened by the co-operation of the administrators of the Church. The religious portion of the ceremony was brought to a close by a solemn benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The clergy and the laity then adjourned to the parochial hall, where the health of the Bishop, the Rev. Pereira, and the parishioners were drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. P. A. d'Abreo, in responding to the toast of the parishioners, thanked his Lordship for the selection he had made in the person of Father Pereira as their vicar, which selection he had not the least hesitation in saying had been fully approved. The East Indian community of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette will no doubt bestow its meed of praise on his Lordship for entrusting the vicarage of St. Andrew's Church to one of its distinguished members.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

The following were the scores made at the "K" Company Rifle Competition held at the Kalyan Range, on February 10:—

Match I.—7 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Target—regulation:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Points added for drill.	Grand Total.	Prizes Rs.
Vol L R Isitt	24	23	3	50	25
L Sergt A Paterson	24	22	3	49	20
Sergt Inst G Seaford	24	22	Nil	46*	
Vol R T Nelson	23	19	3	45	14
L Corpl F Burdett	25	17	3	45	10
Corpl A Jacob	22	17	4	43	8
Vol W Peters	21	18	2	41	6
Sergt T Catley	21	17	3	41	5
L Corpl A C Scott	24	14	3	41	4
Vol J F Bunyer	20	16	4	40	3

* Not competing for Prize.

Match II.—As many shots as could be fired in 30 seconds. Position—standing at 200 yards. Target—regulation:—

	No. of Shots fired.	Points.	Prizes Rs.
Capt C R Hawkins	6	15	Not competing for prize.
Lieut C A Hawes	7	14	
L Corpl F A Burdett	5	12	Rs. 15 1st prize
L Corpl A C Scott	5	11	" 10 2nd "
L Sergt A Paterson	6	11	" 8 3rd "
Vol W H Daw	6	11	" 6 4th "
Sergt J Twiss	5	10	" 4 5th "
Vol R T Nelson	6	10	" 3 6th "

THE NATIVE PRESS.

[THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Maharatta* says:—There is one more point on which the conduct of the native members in the Viceregal Council cannot be observed without the greatest regret. Here too it fell to the share of a European member to maintain the honour of the Supreme Council of the Empire. The action of the present Government in enhancing the duty on salt was made the ground for a side attack on the righteous policy of Lord Ripon and his able adviser Sir Evelyn Baring. Nothing could be more regretable than the fact that although the policy of the Governor-General, who has earned for himself the name of the saviour of India, was made the subject of such attack, and was being abused as reckless, the native members pinned their lips and never opened them. Lieutenant-General Chesney, however, could not quell his conscience. He vindicated the policy of Lord Ripon. Oh, what a humiliating spectacle this!

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The trial of cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN CAMATEEPOORA.

Oomedi Hinga, a weaver, was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder in causing the death of Beeput Salabux and his wife, Rajoo, also of the weaver caste, at 7th Camateepoora Lane, on the 25th December last. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Slater, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury—Foreman.

Mr. E. K. Remington	Mr. C. D. Naigamwalla
Mr. J. P. Hathornthwaite	Mr. P. Pearson
Mr. V. A. Modak	Mr. A. F. Moos.
Mr. J. M. Drennan	Mr. Dosabhoy Eduljee.

The undermentioned jurors were challenged by counsel:—Messrs. Virpersad Tapipersad, J. Y. Lang, George Craig, Henry Conder, F. C. Rimington, Runchordas Narotumdas, E. M. Slater, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, George Cotton, and Purshotum Oodowjee.

The Judge to Mr. Latham: Do you propose to try both the cases together?

Mr. Latham: The evidence is precisely the same in both cases, and under section 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code they could be tried together. The evidence is precisely the same, except the medical evidence as to the different wounds.

The Judge allowed both the cases to be heard together.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. In cases of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, it was seldom that the direct evidence of eye-witnesses was available; and as was remarked by his lordship in a recent case the jury had to rely in such cases upon circumstantial evidence. This case, however, was of a different class; and there were eye-witnesses of the deed that was done The circumstances were these:—Beeput Salabux and his wife, Rajoo, lived in a ground-floor room in 7th Camateepoora Lane; Beeput was a weather and he had also kept a baker's shop in Grant Road, some months previously, but being on old man of about sixty years, he had retired from a baker's business. His wife also was of an advanced age. Two nephews of Beeput, who had come down from up-country, had taken up their residence with him. One nephew, named Chand, used to sleep in the verandah, which was a continuous verandah and extended along two rooms, including Beeput's room. Abdool, the other nephew, who came to Bombay later, was allowed to sleep in the same room as Beeput and his wife. Before Abdool came, the prisoner used to sleep outside the room near the front doorway of Beeput's room. The precise nature of the prisoner's relations with Beeput and his wife was not known, but he used to call them father and mother, was very familiar with them, and slept outside the room. For two or three days before Christmas Day, prisoner had discontinued coming to the house and sleep in the verandah as before. Early on the morning of Christmas Day, Chand knocked at the back door of the house, and Rajoo lit a lamp, opened the back door, and gave Chand some bread to take with him to his work. Prisoner was seen peeping at the rear door before Chand left the house by the front door. Abdool was awakened at the same time, and had occasion to go out of the room. On his return into the room, he saw prisoner striking Rajoo with an iron pestle, a formidable weapon; there was a struggle; and prisoner pushed Abdool and ran away by the back door into a passage through which he had access to the street. Abdool then saw Beeput and his wife lying down senseless. He was confused, and went out to tell some one of what had occurred. The learned counsel had said there were eye-witnesses in this case. Abdool was one of them, and the other was Rajoo, who was at the Jamsetjee Hospital for some days. The operation of trephining, that is, raising a portion of the skull which had been forced down by the blow, was performed; and under its influence, she made a statement as to the circumstances under which she and her husband were assaulted by the prisoner. In that statement she distinctly swore to being struck a blow by the prisoner on her right temple with an iron pestle, and to her husband being struck with the same weapon. It appeared that, on the night preceding the assault, the prisoner went to the baker's shop in Grant Road and borrowed the iron pestle (weighing about 7½lbs.) for the purpose, he said, of pounding some medicines. There could be no doubt that the pestle was the weapon with which Beeput and his wife were assaulted. The former died at the hospital on the 30th December and the latter on the 15th January. The question of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder depended, not upon the interval of time between the assault and the death, but whether the blows were sufficient to cause death. In addition to the evidence in the case, the jury would have before them a confession made by the prisoner before Mr. Ryan, who would tell them that it was wholly a voluntary confession. From the evidence to be called, there could be no doubt that it was the prisoner's hand that caused the wounds observed upon Beeput and his wife. It was not always possible to ascertain the motive for a crime like this; nor would the absence of evidence as to motive justify a jury in supposing that a man like the prisoner, who committed a serious crime without an apparent motive, was not in a right state of mind. He had sufficient senses about him to make preparations for committing the assault and to attempt to escape after committing the crime. The prisoner escaped to Poona, whence he was brought back to Bombay. The question before the jury was as to the prisoner's intention, whether the blows were inflicted with the intention to cause death or with the knowledge that they were likely to cause death.

Evidence was led for the prosecution during the day.

As the counsel for the defence called no witnesses, the Advocate-General proceeded to sum up the case.

Mr. Anderson, in defence of his client, said they were, of course, aware that it was their duty to look very closely into the evidence, and to see whether the prosecution had made out such a case as to eschew from their minds all doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and whether on the evidence before them they could, without hesitation, bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. He submitted that the prosecution had not made out such a case. Dealing firstly with the prisoner's confession, the learned counsel said that his lordship would tell them how much weight they should attach to it. Of course, it was admissible in evidence. As far as the magistrate was concerned, it was certainly made voluntarily, but they should consider carefully all the attending circumstances. Did not the confession, on the face of it, bear marks of having been drawn from the prisoner by pressure? From the manner in which it was made, it was apparent that it had been cut and dried for the prisoner. Then the motive given by the prisoner for the commission of the offence was simply absurd. He alleged that the deceased had an illicit intercourse with his wife, and that was the reason he killed him. Was not this a physical impossibility? The deceased was a man of nearly sixty years of age. There was hardly any doubt that this motive was put into the mouth of the prisoner by some other person. He would, therefore, ask them to receive with the utmost caution this confession. Then he submitted that the identity of the prisoner had not been established. It was quite as probable that Abdul Rahman committed the murder, as that it was committed by the prisoner. In the case of either man there was a total absence of motive.

His lordship, in delivering his charge to the jury, said that the case was one which deserved their particular attention, not merely on account of the result at issue, but also because of the very unusual features the case presented. The prosecution relied on the evidence of the woman Rajoo and that of Abdul Rahman, who they allege were eye-witnesses. They also relied on the undoubted confession of the prisoner. Whoever inflicted the blows did, in his lordship's opinion, commit murder. He could not see anything in the action which reduced the crime from one of murder to the lesser one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The person who inflicted the blows must have known that they were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, and from the manner in which they were inflicted it seemed apparent that it was the intention of the assailant to cause death. With regard to the motive for the offence, his lordship reminded the jury that in this country murders were committed for the most trivial provocation. From the evidence the conduct of the prisoner did certainly seem curious. His fixing on an hour near dawn at a time when there was every likelihood of persons being about and awake, his knowledge of the presence of Abdul Rahman, did seem curious. If the story was true, the prisoner was certainly wanting in caution and prudence in planning such a deliberate murder. His lordship pointed out the differences in the testimony given by Abdul Rahman and that given by the woman Rajoo, the two alleged eyewitnesses, and asked them to consider carefully what effect they could give to the evidence so diametrically opposite in some material points. And they would have to consider these difficulties with the total absence of motive for the prisoner to commit the crime. The case was one of those mysterious cases which sometimes come before juries, and in which it was hard to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. He confessed he could not see how anyone would on this testimony of alleged eye-witnesses be justified in returning a verdict of guilty. Then with regard to the confession of the prisoner, he confessed that it would be very dangerous to convict on testimony of this sort. The confession on the face of it, was contradictory and palpably false. They must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that it was the prisoner who inflicted the blows before they returned a verdict against him.

The jury retired and, after ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship: I quite agree with you. There is some mystery in this case. I discharge the prisoner.

The Sessions were adjourned at 7 o'clock till this morning.

BENGAL.

The Mahomedan Community.—At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Madrassah on Feb. 9th the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided, referred to the backward state of the Mahomedan community. He said the conclusion come to by Government was that arrived at by the Education Commission, *viz.*, that if the Mahomedan community was to raise its position, it must be by self-help and not primarily by waiting on Government. Government could do for them something, that was to say, it might put them in the way of receiving a better education, and this was its legitimate function; but to give appointments to Mahomedans because they were Mahomedans, and not because they were qualified was not the proper function of Government. His Honour conceived that all leading members of the Mahomedan community, the most intelligent amongst them, had fully accepted that position; and he saw from all the signs around him that that community was inclined to put its shoulders to the wheel to advance the education of its co-religionists, and so to lead them on to that platform from which the race with the other races would be a fair race, and the prizes go to the best among Mahomedans.

MADRAS.

Application to Exhume a Corpse.—At the High Court, Madras, on Wednesday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyer, Mr. Lutchmapathi Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, moved upon affidavit for the exhumation of a corpse. The facts disclosed in this affidavit, which was presented by P. C. Gooroosawmy Chetty, were that his mother, Seethamall, had been on bad terms with him and had lived separate for the last 12 years; that by decree of the High Court he had been directed to pay to her Rupees 15 per mensem, as maintenance; that his mother had in her possession, when last seen, jewels to the value of 1,500 Rs. and was possessed of about 1,000 Rs., that on the 4th instant she was found to be missing; that on the 5th instant a Comity corpse was found lying on a pial, was removed to the General Hospital for the purpose of an inquest, and was then buried. The description given of this corpse tallied with that of his mother; and he believed the dead body so buried was his mother's. On petition to the Coroner requesting that the body might be exhumed the application was refused, and the petitioner was referred to the High Court. Under the circumstances above set forth, the petitioner prayed their Lordships to allow him to exhume the Comity corpse which was buried on the 4th instant, in the burial ground at Choolay, and that for this purpose all necessary directions might be given. Mr. Norton explained to the Court that in all cases of unclaimed bodies the latter were buried at Government expense. If the Municipality had no objection to the exhumation of the corpse, he had none. The Chief Justice observed that he supposed that there would be some authority for exhuming dead bodies but certainly that authority was not the High Court. Mr. Lutchmapathi Naidu explained that the petitioner's object was to perform the necessary ceremonies, to which the Chief Justice replied that if he wished to run the risk of an indictment, or if there was any public officer who would give him the necessary authority, of which His Lordship had no doubt, he could do so. Mr Justice Muthusami Aiyer pointed out that the petitioner did not suggest that the death of the deceased arose under suspicious circumstances, to which Mr. Lutchmapathi replied that the body having been discovered by the Police, and described as "unclaimed", while the son was still alive, gave ground for very grave suspicion. The mother had on her person a large quantity of jewels, and was in the possession of a large amount of cash and the fact of this body being described as "unclaimed" left a suspicion on the petitioner's mind, which he could not positively declare before the Court. The petitioner had very strong reasons for believing the buried corpse to be that of his mother, upon which Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyer explained that if he was so satisfied, there was nothing to prevent his performing her funeral obsequies. The Chief Justice observed that the petitioner asked the High Court to make an order, without any reason, simply because some one told him they thought the corpse to be that of his mother; and for the purpose of a funeral ceremony he wanted an order to dis-inter this body which had been buried four days. Their Lordships, in their order, decided that they saw no ground for their interference, and dismissed the petition accordingly.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The Simla Town Hall, says the local paper, is at present in a most deplorable state. The ill-laid and badly constructed tiles have admitted such a large amount of drift snow—which melts whenever the sun shows itself—as to threaten not only the destruction of the ball room floor, the corridors, and the rooms occupied by the United Service Institution, but also the theatre with its costly furniture, and the security of the entire walls beneath.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

The neighbourhood of Myegyi Kyabin district continues to be in a disturbed state. Three dacoities are reported from the neighbourhood of Onhain, and it is supposed that they were committed by the remnants of Bo-Zeya's gang, under Bo-Maw.

Another dacoity with murder is reported from Leinbin district. It was committed by a raiding party from the Siam plateau, about a couple of miles east of Yankintaung. The dacoits were pursued, and one Snider and two muskets were taken, but unfortunately no arrest was made.

The Kale Tsawbwa and his Ministers, who were under surveillance here, have managed to get away to their own country, leaving several members of their families behind them.

Mr. Burgess, the Commissioner, leaves for Europe about the 15th instant. Mr. Thirkill White, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, succeeds him temporarily.

A tragic event took place on Sunday morning in Merchant Street. A Punjabi Naik of the Military police shot a Bengali dead, and walked off to his lines and committed suicide. There had been a dispute about the purchase of a country cart and a pair of bulls, for which the Naik had advanced five rupees as earnest money.

The Chief Commissioner returns to Rangoon to-morrow, leaving this from the West gate of the city at 8 o'clock. He will visit all the stations on his way down to Rangoon.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J A Duke, B.
Lt-Col G R Pears, BSC.
Dep Surg-Gen R F Hutchinson, MD, B Ret.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E A Molony, BCS, 3 mo.
Mr F F Collingwood, B, 6 mo.
Mr T G Pudan, B, 1 year furlough, commuted to leave on MC for 18 months.
Mr C H De Mello, B, 3 mo.
Mr F H McLaughlin, B, furlough to July 31, 1888.
Lt-Col J R M Homfray, B Inf, 6 mo.
Major J G Kelly, BSC, 6 mo.
Mr R Ring, B, 3 mo.
Lieut W L Maxwell, BSC, 184 days.
Surg-Maj J Young, B, 6 mo.
Surg J G Hancock, B, 6 mo.
Col E S Walcott, CB, Bo Inf, 6 mo.
Major D McK Campbell, R Eng, furlough extended to 2 years.
Major T Teed, Bo SC, 6 mo.
Capt T R M Macpherson Bo SC, 5 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir C E Bernard, KCSI, BCS.
Mr H May, B.
Mr C Raban, B.
Col G R Hennessy, CB, BSC.
Lieut-Col W C Ramsden, B Inf.
Major L T Bishop, BSC.
Capt F P L White, BSC.
Capt J C Shirres, RB Art.
Surg-Maj W Center, B.
Mr W Wilson, MCS.
Lieut-Col M A Rowlandson, MSC.
Capt H F V Gaitskell, MSC.
Lieut F A Loudon, MSC.
Mr F W Francis, Bo.
Mr C H Brereton, Bo.
Mr G H Hampton, Bo
Mr M H Scott, Bo.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME AND SEE our nice new Breakfast Cruets in Nevada Silver for Rs. 4-14, Dinner Cruets, 4 Bottles, Rs. 8-14. Butter Pots, Tea Pots, &c., guaranteed best, and rare.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VIEWS OF FANCY FAIR, six in a set, can be had for Rs. 10, at Mr. SHIVSHANKER'S PHOTO STUDIO in the School of Arts compound, Esplanade.

REMOVAL.—ANANDRAO NARAYEN, General Merchant, has REMOVED from Pallow Road to 5, Hornby Road.

WANTED, MUCCADUM and COTTON and TWIST BROKERS. For particulars apply to THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., No. 18, Church Gate Street.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE with BOARD.—Nice, clean, airy rooms, with extra Bathroom accommodation. Charges moderate.—Apply Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medow Street.

FOR SALE, a GAS BILLIARD LAMP, and an American 10 Pin Bowling Alley, easily put up; can be taken up-country. Price Moderate. Apply Alexandra Hotel.

RECENT ARRIVAL of prodigious size, say 46 inches high, JAPANESE SATSUMA VASES. Price very moderate.—JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet-maker, opposite Byculla Railway Station.

TO BE LET, a portion of a dowu floor of a new building, suitable for Show Rooms, close to Messrs. Phillip and Co.'s Branch at Byculla. Apply JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet-maker, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have been staying at the Hotel with my wife and child for upwards of a fortnight, and have been in all respects very well satisfied with it. The Proprietor has been most polite and the Servants very attentive. The table has been first-rate, and I can recommend it to any one wanting an economical house to live at. Ship Masters will, I feel sure, find it most convenient, and I wish it every success—S. B. MASTER, Clan Graham.

WANTED, experienced FITTERS to line up mules afresh. Also an experienced SPINNING MASTER. Apply to Thackersey Mooljee & Co., No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED.—A well experienced INDENT CLERK who could influence large business in Piece Goods and well up in the line. Only persons of experience need apply, stating salary wanted, to "C.", care of this Paper.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Yarn and Metal business, who could influence a large custom. Only persons of experience need apply, stating salary wanted, to "P.," care of this Paper.

SEND at least 6lbs. order for DANTRA'S TEA, and you will receive it free of rail cost. Dantra's lose the expense of carriage because they wish their Tea drunk in every household. They sustain this loss knowing well that when you have tasted Dantra's Tea you will order and recommend it.—DANTRA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Prorietor. Entirely under European Management.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, from 4¼" by 3¼" to 30" by 25." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by a Lady and Gentleman. Terms, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month. Apply "DOMUS," *Bombay Gazette*.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

OFFICE TO LET, fit for Merchants or Barristers' Chambers. Apply on the premises to THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA, No. 23, Rampart Row.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

LADIES' Diamond, Half-Hoop, Pearl, Sapphire, Ruby and Emerald Rings of Beautiful Fashions, Rs. 150 to Rs. 550.—S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle., Fort, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, for the Station Staff Office, Bhuj, a CLERK, able to write English well and capable of conducting ordinary official correspondence. Salary, Rs. 25 per month. For further particulars apply to THE STATION STAFF OFFICER, Bhuj.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 nterle ved Rs.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEEBHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

SILVER was still quoted at 44 1-16d. per oz. in London on Saturday; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £68½ and £72½, respectively.

There was no change in the prices of general Produce. The week's Import of Linseed, at 23,000 quarters, was 5,000 quarters heavier than for the previous week.

The only telegraphic news regarding Cotton, which we have not already chronicled, is that the Liverpool Market opened steady this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 17,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc	22,09,051
Do. do. Branches	Dec......	1,82,508
Other Deposits	Dec	17,46,688
Government Securities	Inc......	53,107
Loans	Dec......	5,84,146
Bills Discounted	Inc	4,17,058
Cash with other Banks	Inc	2,41,297
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec......	1,32,508

It might have been expected that the action of the directors, in raising their minimum sale to 7 per cent. last Thursday, would have had the effect of producing an increase in the Cash Balance in the present comparatively lanquid condition of business; but from the figures given above, this would appear to have been so far from being the case that, but for the heavy Government Deposits, the Balance, instead of the slight decrease of a lakh and a quarter disclosed by the statement issued this afternoon, would have shown a much greater diminution. There had been a decrease in loans, it is true, to the extent of over 5¾ lakhs; but on the other hand private Deposits had diminished by some 17½ lakhs, and Discounts had increased, the net result being an increase in trade requirements of over 15¾ lakhs.

COTTON.—With nothing fresh of importance to go upon since Saturday, our market has been quiet today, and only a small business is reported. Prices, however, when not higher, have been steadily maintained in spite of the general absence of demand from exporters, dealers, influenced more probably by the state of our own Crop than by outside advices, showing no disposition to induce business by a concession in rates. Bengals have been quoted rather higher for all grades; Oomra descriptions for February-March delivery may be called a Rupee or so higher; so may Bhownugger and Dhollera. A contract for "Fine" Broach is reported to have been made by a European buyer yesterday at Rs. 239 for March delivery, and "Good" has been offering at Rs.230, with buyers at a Rupee less. The sales of ready Cotton reported to-day consist of 500 Bengals at Rs. 175-8; 500 bales Julgaum, at Rs. 204-6; and a few hundred bales of Dhulia and Mewa, at Rs. 190-2, and Rs. 220-1, respectively. The following are the official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	181-2	176-7	171-2	Rdy and Feb.
Do.	183-4	...	...	March.
Akola	...	216	211	Feb.-Mar.
Sheagaum	...	215	209	do.
Khangaum............	...	218	213	do.
Julgaum...............	...	209	201	do.
Barsee...............	...	220	212	do.
Broach	239-40	...	230	March.
Bhownuggur	221	213	...	February.
Dhollera...............	220	210	202	March.
Bombay pressed ...	215	205	195-6	April.
Dharwar...............	...	...	206	May.
Westerns...............	...	...	190	do.

WHEAT.—An almost retail business is all that is now doing in Old Stuff, and the market is dull at our last quotations. There is no enquiry for forward contracts in the New Crop; but prices are given as before.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has also become dull, and we have to note a decline of half-an-anna per cwt., in ready seed, at Rs. 6-2-6 to Rs. 6-4-6 per cwt. All other seeds are neglected, but are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	9,289	bales.
Wheat................................	7,303	cwt.
Linseed	7,616	"
Rapeseed................................	583	"
Gingelly................................	7,346	"
Groundnuts................................	12,935	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh forward engagements are reported. For ready business the following rates are quoted:—

	Cotton.	Wheat, &c.
Liverpool	18s. 9d.,	16s. 6d. per ton.
London	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d. "
Continent	18s.	
Open Charter......	18s.	
Antwerp	18s.	17s. 6d. "
Marseilles	17s.	
Genoa	27s. 6d.	22s. 6d. } "
Trieste & Venice.	20s.	} at par

EXCHANGE.—There has been a decidedly weaker feeling in this market to-day, and we have to report a further decline, say, to the extent of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing rates, both in Bank Paper and Mercantile Bills. Some ready Wire Transfer was done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 29-32d.; but the rate afterwards drooped to our quotation. There have been buyers of three months' sight Credits for Feb.-March delivery, at 1s. 5 1-32d., and for April at 1s. 5d., and at these rates a fair business has been reported. The market at closing was weak at the following quotations, that for Credits being for the mail:—

Bank Bills on demand......		1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5d.	"
France	do. ...	1·79¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet, the quoted rates having been 97½ for cash, 97 for the early March account, and 97¼ for the end of March. 103½ is now the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been moderately active, and with rather more doing in the scrip of miscellaneous concerns. Amongst these Bombay-Burma, first issue, have advancel Rs. 25, and the 2nd issue, Rs. 2½: Bombay Telephone are Re. 1 down; and Treacher and Co. and Thacker and Co. have declined Rs. 5.; Bombay Cotton Press Shares are Rs. 12½ up. In Mill shares, Alliance and Sunderdas have moved up Rs. 10: Colaba Land and Mill, and Queen, are Rs. 5, and Jevraj Balloo, Rs. 2½ higher; Khandeish have declined Rs. 35; New Great Eastern are Rs. 15 lower, and Oriental are Rs. 5 down.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	87,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th Feb. as compared with the statement of the 4th Feb.:—

	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..................	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	84,14,592	1,06,23,643
do. do. at Branches..........	20,69,850	18,87,342
Other Deposits	2,63,57,463	2,46,10,775
Post Bills	10,049	11,082
Cash Credits undrawn..................	11,73,390	9,52,347
Rs	5,06,75,344	5,07,35,189
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,11,709	35,64,816
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,80,095	37,45,63
Loans, on Security of do..............	37,24,641	31,40,493
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,903	4,513
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	2,44,48,691	2,48,65,749
Stamps..................................	27,991	27,880
Dead Stock........... Rs. 5,86,858 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,01,858	3,01,858
Bullion	1,34,800	1,31,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,72,294	7,13,591
Cash and Currency Notes	1,43,68,362	1,42,35,854
	5,06,75,344	5,07,35,189

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DENNIS—HANLEND—January 1, at Kensington, George Lake Talbot Dennis, Major 1st Wilts Regt, son of the late Col G Gladwin Dennis, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, to Alace, daughter of the late C H Monk Hanlend, of Quebec and Boston, Lincolnshire.

NOEL—BYRON—January 19, at North Audley-street, Capt Gerard Thomas Noel, 68th Durham Light Infantry, son of the Hon Henry L Noel, to Edith Mary, daughter of the Hon and Rev William Byron.

PARR—SCOTT—January 18, at Bickley, Alfred Arthur Chase Parr, Capt R N, son of the late General Thomas Chase Parr, Bombay Army, to Alice, daughter of John Scott, Esq, of Bickley, Kent.

PHILLIPS—STUART—November 9, at Ottawa, Canada, Arthur Tristram, son of Major-Gen Phillips, H M Bombay Staff Corps, retired, of Blackheath, to Lilian M M, daughter of the late Lt-Col Robert Stuart, 71st Highlanders.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—January 23, at Bath, Lieut-Colonel George Johnston (late R M L I).

MACDOUGALL—January 24, at Edinburgh, Major John MacDougall, of Gallanach, Argylshire, late of the Bengal Native Infantry, aged 65.

NEWMARCH—January 21, at Bayswater, Col Henry Fowler Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—February 9, at Goalundo, the wife of E R Grant, E B S Ry, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—February 7, at "Balmadies," Nilgheries, the wife of C Barton Wright, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOPER—February 5, at Bangalore, (Benson Town) Lydia, daughter of the late Conductor J Tate, Ordnance Department, and the beloved wife of Assistant Apothecary W H Cooper, Madras Sub-Medical Service.

HAY—February 9, at Calcutta, Lieut-Col E Hay, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Asst Secy to Govt of India, Mily Dept, aged 47 years.

WYMAN—February 9, at No 5, Park Street, Calcutta, Frederick Frank Wyman, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

THE splendid success of Lady Reay's Fancy Fair is an event upon which her Excellency and everyone who was associated with her in the enterprise may be congratulated. But it would be a pity if, in the happy outcome of so good a work, there should be any danger of the end to which it was so fortuitous a means being obscured. The Fair, with all its gaieties, its brilliancies, and its highly remunerative frivolities, really has a moral of its own which can, perhaps, be more easily pointed now than when the sounds and memories of all this benevolent merriment have passed away. The moral, we may at once say, is almost exclusively for the natives of this country. They will understand that the Fair was only a means to an end, and that that end was their own benefit and not the benefit of the active band of workers who co-operated with Lady Reay in the enterprise, and who share with her in the credit for its success. What is really wanted is that the admirable example set by a group of energetic and clever Parsee ladies on this occasion should be followed by all amongst the natives of India who have the means of helping forward a good enterprise. If the European society of Bombay and some of the more wealthy and well-disposed amongst the native families can make such sacrifices and efforts as were necessary to ensure the success of this brilliant festival, it ought not to be too much to expect that the native communities at large will soon do as much for themselves as others have done for them, so that the Association of which Lady Reay is the local President may be, in fact as well as in name, a "National Association." Fancy Fairs, after all, are only special and occasional efforts—eminently useful for the particular object which is intended to profit by them, but not to be compared, as sources of permanent benefit, to the continuous flow of help which comes from the sustained and sympathetic interest of a great community. It may be well to point out that from the beginning it has been recognized that the success of this movement for supplying medical help to the women of India would be ultimately measured by the interest that the people themselves could be persuaded to take in it. Lady Dufferin put the matter upon its true basis when, in the admirable exposition of its aims and methods which she wrote in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* in 1886, she observed:—"We are merely birds of passage here, and if the work is to go on and prosper it must gradually be taken out of our hands, and be undertaken by those who live in the country, and for the benefit of whose women it has been begun." The announcement of the Viceroy's resignation has given emphasis to this remark. There is no reason to believe that the Marchioness of Lansdowne will show a less lively interest in this work than the Countess of Dufferin has shown. But the change in the Presidency of the Association which will be brought about at the end of the year will be a pointed reminder that the chief European workers in this great movement are "birds of passage," and that a guarantee for its permanence can be found only in strengthening the interest of the people themselves in it.

While, however, the extent and permanence of the work will in so large a measure depend upon popular sympathy, its efficiency and value will be largely determined by the action of the authorities, local and supreme. The municipalities and district boards have it in their power to do much for the movement, and generally speaking they are beginning to act up to their powers. But we have to look higher than to the local authorities for at least one measure which is essential to the success of the work. The time has come when the Government of India—for the answer to the question really rests with them—must determine much more precisely, and we may add much more reasonably, than they have yet done, the status of the skilled medical practitioners without whose co-operation the provision of any medical aid worthy of the name for the women of India will be impossible. A small, but highly competent staff of lady doctors is now in India, in medical charge of hospitals affiliated with the Fund, and performing services for female medical education and in the training of nurses and midwives which could not be performed as well, if at all, by anyone else in the country. With the exception of military duty, and the liability to military duty, which devolves upon members of the Indian Medical Service, they are doing analogous work to that which is done by the members of that service—work quite as arduous, quite as responsible, and quite as valuable to the community. Yet in fixing their rates of pay the Government seem to have assumed that their work was not worth as much as that of a gazetted male officer, and in arranging the conditions of their service generally it seems to have been supposed that medical women could work without the rest and change of climate which liberal leave rules provide for medical men, that they are incapable of appreciating the value of certainty in tenure of an appointment, and that medical women, unlike medical men, will be always young, always fit for work, and never in need of pensions. We need not deal with the equities of the case, for we believe that the Government of India, if they would only be careful to look at it in reasonable independence of purely departmental guidance, would at once see the unfairness of the terms that have hitherto been officially deemed adequate to the deserts of the ladies who are laying the foundations of this good work. To take one example, only, that of pay. Doubtless the conventional distinction which is drawn at home between the value of men's and of women's labour is answerable for the fact that the scale of pay offered by Government to medical women in India is so much smaller than that which is given in the Indian Medical Service. But the English way of appraising the relative value of men's and women's work is not always so reasonable that we are obliged to follow it here. For one thing, it is supposed in England that a woman can live on much less than a man. If that is true in England it is not true here, and if the Government have been influenced by any such belief they ought in all fairness and good sense to revise their judgment as a preliminary to revising the scale of pay.

The question, however, is one of expediency as well as of equity. There is some reason to doubt whether, in the event of any large extension of the work, or of it being necessary to replace any appreciable number of the present body of practitioners, it would be easy to procure a sufficient number of qualified ladies. Women who take to a profession are as subject to temptation by the prizes and advantages of their profession as men, and, to put the case frankly, there is little or nothing in the medical career in India, as it has thus far been marked out by Government, that will tempt a lady doctor to give up a practice or the prospect of a practice in England. It will be seen at once, then, that the question whether the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is to be of as great service to the women of India as it ought to be depends very much upon the way in which the Government are disposed to regulate the conditions of service for medical women. There is more than one way of dealing with the problem. It might be possible to reserve a certain number of appointments in the Indian Medical Service to lady candidates, making these additional to the present strength of the service, which everyone knows is far from being in excess of its requirements. But as the question is not exclusively one of status the solution might be found in a simpler way, and in one less disturbing to the susceptibilities of a service not as yet, we suspect, willing to share name and dignity with lady colleagues. The blessings of the Covenant might be provided outside its pale. A female medical service, even though it were outside the Indian Medical Service, would not necessarily partake of the disadvantages as to pay, leave, and pension which as a rule attach to uncovenanted employment in India. It would be a new service, and the Government would have a sufficiently free hand in devising the conditions of service to make it worth while for qualified women to enter it. Whether medical women employed by the State in India are admitted members of the Indian Medical Service, or whether they take rank in some service organized externally to that, need be a question only of name and not of practical advantages. The Government, as all their acts have shown—except the drawing up of the terms of engagement—are anxious to do their part in putting this movement upon a satisfactory footing. But we should begin to have some misgivings as to its future if they deliberately showed themselves indifferent to the value of an efficient and a contented service from those who are engaged in the more responsible posts. And they will not be sure of an efficient and a contented service so long as the work of medical women is rewarded by inadequate pay, so long as only temporary engagements are offered to the best of them, and so long as they refuse them the leave and pension advantages which are in varying degree the invariable accompaniments to Government employment in India.

THE explanation given in the *Englishman* of the action of the Home Government in announcing Lord Lansdowne's appointment to the Viceroyalty ten months before he relieves Lord Dufferin only makes the case more inexplicable than before. Every one knows that the present *regime* is weakened sensibly and inevitably by the proclamation of the fact that its months are numbered. All eyes are averted from Calcutta and turn to Toronto. What is the justification—if justification there be—for discounting the moral authority of the present Government for the best part of the year? The explanation vouchsafed is that the Conservative Ministry deem it necessary to give the Liberal Unionists a testimony of their willingness to requite the support which has been accorded by that section of the Liberal Party. As it is phrased, Lord Salisbury desires to extend to the Liberal Unionists a substantial testimony of his good will by appointing the head of one of the great Whig families to the Indian Viceroyalty. This consideration may be sufficient to account for the Conservatives giving away one of the great prizes of the Empire to a Whig, but it does not at all explain why the fact of the appointment should be made public ten months in advance. The Whig nobleman most directly concerned might easily have been apprised of the intention to give him the reversion of India, and Lord Hartington and other prominent Liberal Unionists would no doubt have been as well satisfied with the confidential communication as they can be with publicity. The trumpeting forth of the appointment must have some other purpose than the alleged desire of Lord Salisbury to give the Whig nobility an evidence of his good-will. It is intimated that Lord Dufferin is not answerable for the premature announcement of his intention to resign at the end of the year. This we can well believe. The reasons which influence the Cabinet to take the public into their confidence are still to seek. The inconvenience of the course is patent and indisputable. The advantages are *nil*. It can scarcely be supposed that the object was to forestall destiny by disposing of the next appointment to the Viceroyalty before the Session began in which it is just conceivable that the present Ministry may come to grief. Lord Salisbury himself has spoken of the alternative of dissolution, as being preferable to simple resignation in the case of a defeat, which he evidently does not regard as altogether outside the chapter of accidents. It is a question whether a political appointment made nearly a year ahead with a view to discount the possible collapse of the Ministry, would be recognised by a Government which would be called to office on their defeat. A catastrophe of this kind would make some august personages look a little ridiculous.

THAT the Italians are recalling their troops from Massowah in hot haste, as our London correspondent telegraphed to us, is undoubtedly one of the facts of the situation which deserve attention. But the portent becomes capable of another interpretation than that which is obvious, when we learn from travellers who were in Massowah in January that the condition of things then was full of discouragement. Twenty thousand men had arrived and were under a new Commander, to whom General Saletti had given over the control of the operations. Five thousand more troops were expected. Provisions were arriving, some six or eight thousand cattle having come from Bombay, and camels from Berbera. But the climate was telling already on the troops, and there was a great deal of sickness in the camp. A large force of Abyssinians was known to be at a little distance. The General was awaiting orders from Rome before advancing into the interior. The order did not come; probably owing to the menacing state of things in Europe. The delay and the sickness had a depressing effect on officers and men, and no one seemed to look forward with any enthusiasm to a campaign which promised more toil and more sickness than glory or profit. There can be little doubt that the order of recall was received as a welcome deliverance from a disagreeable adventure.

A STRATEGICAL reason for this withdrawal to Italy of the bulk of the Italian force, appears to have been made ready for emergencies even in the middle of January. The plan of campaign as given out in Rome appears to have been founded on a study of the strategy of Fabius, and on those lines of Torres Vedras which proved so useful to Sir Arthur Wellesley and so vexatious to Marshal Massena. The idea was to construct an impregnable line of fortifications from Massowah to Saati and hold them with a garrison. From behind this line flying columns would dart out now at one and now at another part of the Abyssinian territory, getting back into shelter when the Abyssinian force advanced against them. In this way the Negus would be compelled to attack the line of fortifications, when he would probably be beaten; if he did not do so the Abyssinians would lose confidence in him, and a pretender—a pretender is ready for the occasion—would have little difficulty in forming a party. The matter being thus put on a good footing, the bulk of the force could be withdrawn, and an African corps of some five thousand men would suffice to hold the fortifications. This is a remarkble plan. With the Italian army withdrawn how could 5,000 men hold the Negus in check or bring him to his senses? The special corps will be in a position analogous to that of Colonel Kitchener and his "friendlies" at Suakim.

ONE of the most sensational cases in the annals of crime was, after a hearing extending over five days, brought to a close at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Saturday. It was what is known as the Parel murder case, and was remarkable both on account of the unusual atrocity of the crime and of the consummate skill with which the city police discovered the various links in the chain of evidence which brought the murderer to justice. A Pathan, not being able to live harmoniously with his wife, sought to end his troubles by murdering her, and, packing the mutilated remains in a box, removed it, with the assistance of an accomplice, to the flats at Parel, after which he took a passage for Aden, intending to make the pilgrimage to Mecca. The box with its ghastly contents was discovered by the police, and the murderer and his victim being comparatively unknown in Bombay it required all the ingenuity of the detectives to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed. The box alone afforded a clue, and upon this, slender though it seemed, the police worked with such remarkable skill and ingenuity that they succeeded not only in discovering the murder, but in effecting his capture at Aden. That the police upon so slender a clue should be able to discover the perpetrator of a murder so cunningly conceived and so daringly executed reflects the greatest credit upon their detective capacity. It has frequently been said that the Indian police are deficient in the power of unravelling the mysteries of a great crime. How undeserved is the reproach is shown by the facts which have been brought to light in the present trial.

MR. SHEPHERD has arranged that one of the steamers of his fleet shall call at Mangalore, some four hundred and twenty miles south of Bombay, and brings passengers to this port at one rupee a head. The first steamer so employed has brought to Bombay twenty-one passengers—each of them being a cloth merchant or other business man, who has hitherto regarded Madras as the centre of the business world. They have come to this city to see what facilities it affords for supplying the markets on the Southern Coast with convenience and economy. The passage money cannot be regarded as high, but the population to be allured to brave the deep in search of fortune is very poor, and could not afford to pay many rupees for a trip to Bombay. The deck passage to Goa, which is about two hundred and twenty miles in a bee line from Bombay, is only a rupee. This cheap and expeditious service is a boon to Goanese domestics who serve the sahibs dwelling in this city.

A VARIETY of business was transacted at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon. The committee which had been appointed by the Corporation to consider the proposal of the Government to introduce a dog-tax in Bombay, had submitted a report. It was resolved, in the terms of the report, to inform the Government that it was not desirable to legislate with a view to the introduction of the tax in Bombay, the existing means of getting rid of rabid dogs being considered quite sufficient. Another report considered by the meeting was one forwarded by the Acting Municipel Commissioner on the working of the bee-hive refuse destructor. One or two members expressed themselves against continuing an experiment in the burning of refuse which, in their opinion, would only lead to a further waste of the rate-payers' money. But it was almost unanimously agreed to record the report with the expression of the concurrence of the Corporation in the opinion expressed therein that before the question of the disposal of the town sweepings was finally settled, it was desirable to continue the experiment till the close of the next wet season. Mr. K. M. Shroff moved "that with a view to the removal of the existing discreditable condition of the bullocks hired from contractors for water carts, road rollers, &c., and for the better treatment of hired bullocks, the Municipal Commissioner be requested, when arranging for the new contract, to provide for the effective inspection and feeding of all hired bullocks, and to make it obligatory on the contractor not to sub-let any part of his contract." At the suggestion of the Hon. R. M. Mehta, Mr. Shroff withdrew his proposition, in favour of a proposal to ask the Municipal Commissioner for a report on the subject. The proposal was unanimously agreed to. In accordance with a notice given by him, Dr. Blaney asked the chairman of the Town Council whether the rules under which leave is granted to Municipal officers are the rules of the Uncovenanted Service of Government, and whether the conditions under which leave has recently been granted to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality were the conditions which have never been previously adopted or recognised by the Town Council. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, in the course of his reply, read counsel's opinion which had been taken on the questions asked by Dr. Blaney, and contended that the Town Council had not departed from the rules. They had full discretion, under section 58, to settle the kind of leave and its duration, and had followed the rules, under section 59, in fixing the allowances during the leave.

A SALUTE of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise yesterday to announce the departure of the Maharaja of Mysore for Poona from the Victoria Terminus at 4 a. m. Other military honours were dispensed with on account of the early hour at which his Highness took his departure. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Battery at 10-45 a. m., yesterday, on the occasion of the arrival at the Victoria Terminus of the Governor-General of Portuguese India. Another salute of nineteen guns was fired about mid-day yesterday in connection with a visit the Maharaja of Travancore paid Lord Reay at Government House; and one more salute later on in connection with a return visit paid the Maharaja by his Excellency the Governor.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Coromandel yesterday morning were the Hon. R. Fitzwilliam, and the Bishop of Lahore.

SIR CHARLES SARGEANT, who arrived by the last mail steamer, resumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of Bombay yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TRIAL OF THE IRISH M. P.S.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Pyne has been remanded till Tuesday and Mr. Gilhooly has been remanded for three weeks.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. James A. Picton, member for Leicester, will to-day raise the question in the House of Commons of privilege of members from arrest.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

There is to be a grand demonstration in Hyde Park to-day in honour of Mr. T. D. Sullivan and the other Nationalists who have been imprisoned. The Radicals have organised a procession to escort them from Euston Square to the Park.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

Prince Bismarck has declared his concurrence with Baron Henry de Worms, President of the Sugar Bounties Conference, in the desire to have the Bounty System abolished.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12.

Mr. Blaine has withdrawn from the candidacy for election as President of the United States of America.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE MALGUZARS OF SAUGOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAUGOR, FEB. 13.

The Settlement Survey Officers are forcing the Malguzars to supply three coolies per village at their expense, great dissatisfaction is felt in consequence. A landholders' association was formed yesterday and a memorial has been resolved upon.

THE HEALTH OF COLONEL OLCOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYLAPORE, FEB. 12.

Colonel Olcott is recovering slowly. The carbuncle is not serious.

THE MANDLIK MEMORIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, FEB. 13.

A public meeting of the leading inhabitants of this place was held last evening in the school hall in connection with the Mandlik memorial, Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously passed :—1. That this meeting sympathises with the object of the meetings held in Bombay and Poona, and concurs in the views expressed by them 2. That an address be presented to the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, gratefully acknowledging his long distinguished services. 3. That a subscription list be opened and a Committee appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 13.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore visited the Poona Native Institution this evening, and was received by the members of the institution. Verses composed in his Highness' honour were sung and addresses of welcome presented. The Hon'ble Deshmukh thanked the Maharaja for visiting the institution. H. H. the Maharaja expressed satisfaction with the institution.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Bombay mails of 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dorunda, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	44 1-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 12.

10 p.m.	75·6

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·8

MR. BEHRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE COLABAWALLA, of the University of Bombay, has been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

THE honorary secretary to the Parsee Girls' Schools Association received yesterday the sum of Rs. 500 as a contribution from H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore towards the general fund of the Institution.

MAJOR H. MELLISS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who recently visited Patiala and other Native States, was, it is understood, engaged on special duty in connection with the recent offers of military assistance by the Native States of the Punjab. Before deciding upon the form in which advantage, if any, should be taken of the loyal offers, it was obviously necessary for the Government to ascertain in what the military resources of the States in question consisted.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, who has been appointed to the Supreme Legislative Council, is a warm advocate of marriage reform. A local paper says :—"He proposed to introduce a Bill with that object in the Madras Council, but has been deterred by several considerations. He will now be able so secure for his project the consideration of the highest Legislative Assembly in the country. The British Government is so averse to interfering with the time-honoured manners, customs, and usages of the people of India, that his Highness may not be encourged to proceed with his Bill, which has been drafted, but it is none the less creditable to him that he is desirous of using his influence on behalf of very many of his countrywomen who seem to stand greatly in need of it. The Maharajah has been a generous contributor to benevolent Societies in Madras, and has earned by his courtesy, amiability, and tact, the good will of all classes of the community. His father had the honour of being a Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council for a few years.

MR. SHIWSHANKAR NARAYEN has produced a series of six excellent photographs of Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, comprising general views of the fair, and interiors of the principal stalls.

PRINCE LOUIS PHILIPPE OF ORLEANS, who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail, is the only son of the Comte de Paris, the present head of the French Bourbons. He is the great-grandson of King Louis Philippe, and was born in England in 1869. He had passed the final examination at Sandhurst, with the note "good."

A TELEGRAM from Teheran, dated the 9th instant, reports the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Yates in Tiflis. His party appears to have been exceptionally well received and entertained by the Trans-Caspian authorities.

AN order is stated to have been issued by the management of the Compagnie Transatlantique at Marseilles directing that no foreign workmen are to be hereafter engaged in its establishments, and that those at present in its service are to be dismissed. It is reported that the same measure will be adopted by the other French navigation companies.

THE wool-buyers and manufacturers in the West Riding of Yorkshire, beg hereby to express their opinion and firm conviction that it would be greatly to the advantage of both importers and buyers of wool from Bombay if a market or periodical sale could be established in Hull. Taking into consideration the great advantages Hull possesses over London and Liverpool, in respect of proximity to the wool district, and in very much lower rates of charges and carriage, and also seeing that there is a regular line of steamers now running from Bombay to Hull, we consider that it would be a great improvement if periodical sales could be arranged in Hull.

THE P. and O. steamer Malwa arrived at Plymouth at five o'clock on Jan. 22. She was detained through small-pox having broken out on board. A medical officer, a local sanitary authority, and Mr. Francis Fox proceeded on board, and by his directions two persons suffering from small-pox, and two persons suspected of sickening for the disease, were removed to the Pique Floating Infectious Disease Hospital Ship, and their bedding destroyed. The other passengers and the crew were found in good health. Pratique was then granted to the Malwa. The cases of small-pox are Robert Hunter, a third-class engineer, late of the steamer Killarney, of Dublin, wrecked at Ilailo, China, a distressed British subject, and Edward Warden, a steward of the Malwa. The suspected cases are Michael Coleman, late steward of the Killarney, a distressed British subject, and Mr. M. Brown, second-class passenger of the Malwa.

THE Sisters of Mercy will very shortly have been expelled from the last of the Paris hospitals where they have always rendered great service as nurses. Early on Sunday morning, January 22, they were, in compliance with a vote of the Municipal Council and a decision of the directors of the "Assistance Publique," compelled to leave the Hospital of the Charite. Before the end of the year they will also have been driven out of the Hospitals of St. Louis and the Hotel Dieu. There, however, the secularizing zeal of the Municipal Council must stop, for the other hospitals in which they still give their services must, according to the wills of the founders, continue to be under the direction of the religious orders.

IT is said "on authority' that, with one single exception, the Emperor William and his family pay for all their railway journeys, just as any private individual in the Empire would do. The exception is the Main-Weser line, which has accorded to old Wilhelm the privilege enjoyed by his predecessor in the Electorate of Hesse, of travelling between Cassel and Frankfort-on-the-Main gratis. Even then, the Princes and Princesses of his house do not share in this right, which is only accorded to the head of the family ; and on every other line the Imperial "specials" are paid for by the number of wheels on each carriage, and as the Kaiser indulges in long trains, this mounts up to rather a heavy figure for each journey, of which he makes a great many during the year.

THE severe cold of this winter has brought out large packs of wolves all over Hungary. A Hungarian county-court judge returning home from Grosswardein in a sleigh was beset by a ravenous pack, which terrified his horses and caused him to be thrown out of the sleigh. The coachman, without heeding his master, drove madly on, and the magistrate was completely devoured. Nothing but a few bones and pieces of cloth were found on the road when search was subsequently made for him. Another horrible case is reported—namely, that of a peasant who, pursued by wolves, flung his boy, aged thirteen, out of the sleigh to these animals, and thereby saved himself. On reaching his village this wretched man surrendered himself to the police.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION, composed of four Ministers, under the presidency of Count Tolstoi, has been appointed to inquire into the origin of the recent disorders in the Russian Universities, which have led to the official closing of no less than five of these seats of learning. At present the only Universities not closed are those of Donpat Varsovie, and Kiev. Students are, I hear, when arrested, at once sent to the districts from which they have come to the University. Some of the Russian papers do not hesitate to say that the disorders have been fomented by the Professors, and it is stated that the prohibition will shortly be removed on the express understanding that if the disorders are renewed the Universities will be again closed and all the Professors summarily dismissed, only those whose loyalty is placed beyond doubt being reinstated in their chairs. This would be a somewhat arbitrary course to take, considering that in Russia the Professors hold these appointments for life.

THE Treasury have fixed the rate for the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1888-89 at 1s. 5d. per rupee, as compared with 1s. 6d. for the current year. The rate for the issue of the dollar at Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, and on the China station, for the first six months of the financial year 1888-89, has been fixed at 3s. 3d., and for the issue of the rupee in the colonies of Ceylon and Mauritius and on the East Indian station at 1s. 5½d. for the same period. These rates are fixed for regulating the payments which would be paid in England in sterling. The Treasury, being anxious to attain a closer approximation of the fixed rates to the recent average value of silver in the London market, have decided that for the future fresh rates shall be assessed in each year, to come into force on the 1st of October and to last to the end of the financial year, while the rates coming into force on the 1st of April will last until the end of September in each year.

THERE is an idea afloat in official circles that in spite of his violent letters, matters may after all be made up with the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. It is said he is beginning to be disappointed in his expectations from the Czar. He desired to live at some town in Russian Central Asia, and proposed Tiflis, provided a pension were granted by the Russian Government. But since M. Katkoff's death the Czar has shown an unwillingness to be a party to a transaction which could not fail to give offence to this country. Dhuleep's own notion was that in Tashkend or Samarcand he might become a pretender more dreaded in India than Ayoub or anybody else. This is, of course, a delusion. It is felt, however, that the present situation of the Maharajah is a scandal which might well be terminated, and his English friends are endeavouring to throw oil on the troubled waters, and to induce him to make the first advance towards reconciliation. It will not be surprising, therefore, if in a short time the Maharajah is found contemplating the abandonment of his present attitude towards this country.

THE *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Rome says he has been informed by a prominent politician that the Government has now acquired the conviction that the failure of the Portal mission was entirely due to French influence. When the mission arrived at the camp of the Negus it was kept waiting for three days before Mr. Portal was admitted to an audience with King John. The first thing that the latter then did was to show Mr. Portal a letter from a "French functionary," who warned the King against accepting the advice of England, and assured him that, notwithstanding all that the leaders of the British mission might say, Italy was animated by bellicose designs against Abyssinia, and only sought to gain time. This disinterested advice on the part of the "French functionary," whose name my informant did not give me, seems to have been fully believed by the Negus and to have had the desired effect of causing Mr. Portal to be treated in a very discourteous manner, and of keeping the Negus from making terms with Italy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE description I gave last week of the condition of the Government has not been falsified by subsequent events. I do not wish to insinuate that we are within a measurable distance of dissolution. To do so would be rash. All I say is that the Ministerial barque is struggling in a heavy sea within sight of breakers, and that all Lord Salisbury's skill will be required to avert a catastrophe. I need not explain all my reasons for the judgment I have formed of the situation. I will only mention one. We are now within a fortnight of the commencement of the Session, and so far as is known the Cabinet are undecided as to the programme they shall present to Parliament. Several Ministers have spoken this week, but they have all, even including Mr. Goschen, been rather dull, for their mouths have been closed on the all-important question about which everybody wishes to be informed. Mr. Goschen laboured hard to show that the stories respecting alleged Ministerial dissensions are unfounded. According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer there never was such a unanimous Cabinet as the present one, and I do not doubt his word. Cabinets always are unanimous up to a certain point, and it is easy to keep them so if all matters involving differences of opinion are shelved. It is rather too lightly assumed that if the Government fall upon evil days during the coming Session, it will be owing to the attitude taken up by the Liberal Unionists. Those who make this assumption cannot have carefully watched the signs of the times. But they are no doubt misled by the leaders of the Unionist party, especially the Liberal section, who are never tired of proclaiming to the world that the Salisbury-Hartington alliance is firmer now than ever. The real difficulty which the Government have to face at present—other difficulties will probably occur before many months elapse—is not the defection of the Liberal Unionists, but the disapprobation of a considerable and influential portion of their own supporters. There is no denying the fact, and the nearer we approach to the opening of Parliament the plainer it appears, that the country gentlemen, who still form the backbone of the Conservative party, are opposed to any interference whatever with the existing system of county government. So far their hostility has not taken a concrete shape, and it is possible that it may never do so if the measure is softened down to meet Quarter Sessions prejudices, but as I write the air is laden with ominous rumours as to what will happen in the event of a thoroughly Radical Bill being brought in. The latest report is that Lord Salisbury, seeing how things are moving, will, before the 9th of February, call together his Parliamentary supporters, or rather the Conservative section of them, and leave to them the responsibility of deciding the question. The Conservatives profess to be very, grateful to Mr. Parnell for showing his "hand" as they call it in his interview with the correspondent of a Dublin newspaper, but their gratitude strikes one as being slightly insincere. However that may be, there is no doubt that desperate efforts are being made to assume an appearance of unanimity on the eve of the Session, and it is on that ground that poor Lord Charles "Boulanger," as the *Daily News* somewhat absurdly calls him, is receiving the cold shoulder from so many of his former political friends. Many of his most energetic and prominent supporters in Marylebone, including the chairman of the Conservative Association, stayed away from Lord Charles's meeting last night, and the audience, comparatively small as it was, would have been much smaller, but for a strong contingent of Radicals, who, of course, sympathised greatly with the ex-Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Charles may not have justified his resignation in the eyes of everybody, but there is no denying that he made a manly, frank speech—a speech which showed that he is not of the stuff that modern Ministers are made of, and that he committed a mistake when he did not accept Mr. Childers's offer. Lord Charles might have been a successful Chief Commissioner of Police ; he never will be a successful administrator. A seafaring life is a worse introduction to a Parliamentary and an official career than long residence in India, and I have often wondered how Mr. Duff has managed to take so kindly to the questionable calling of a Party Whip.

Everybody, from the Prince of Wales down to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's printer's devil, knows and likes Lord Charles Beresford, and we are all ready to drop a tear on his pall. But to-morrow we shall have forgotten all about him, and our thoughts will be chained once more to that eternal Irish question. Two considerable events have taken place this week in connection with the Home Rule struggle—the arrest in London of Mr. Cox, M.P., and the release from prison of Mr. O'Brien—but important as they undoubtedly are, each in its own way, they have become somewhat overshadowed by the preparations for the reception of Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley in Dublin. The publication a few days ago of the names of the Committee appointed to welcome those two statesmen has shown that the statement so industriously circulated by the other side that the whole of the "classes" in Ireland were opposed to Home Rule is very far from being true. When a page and a half of names of gentlemen belonging to the aristocracy, the landed interest, the Church, the professional classes, and commerce can be got together at a few weeks' notice, we see that the statement must be taken with a grain of salt. A great deal has been said about the appearance of the names of so many of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops at the head of the list ; more significant than that is, I think, the large number of Protestants who have joined with their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in doing honour to Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. I wonder the Liberal wire-pullers do not publish the list *in extenso* in the leading London and country papers. The cost would be considerable, but the money would be well expended. From all I hear the reception promises to be a great success, and I fancy that when Lord Ripon lands at Kingstown with Mr. Morley, his lordship's thoughts will go back to that farewell demonstration in Bombay, which left an impression on the minds of all who saw it that will never be effaced. Mr. Mathews has tried to make capital out of the charge that the proposed banquet to the Liberal leaders had to be abandoned in consequence of the difficulty about the toast of her Majesty the Queen. Lord Ripon has categorically denied the report, and it seems that the idea of a banquet was never entertained. If the Leinster Hall was not found large enough to accommodate all the friends of Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, it surely would not be large enough for even a tithe of those who would wish to assist in a dinner to Mr. Gladstone's trusty lieutenants.

Of all the speeches of the week only those delivered by Mr. Goschen and Sir George Trevelyan have received or deserved attention. The former gentleman made what for him was a curiously whining address, and although, I think, he did well to resent the impertinent interruptions of some of his audience, his utterances were not pitched in a very high key. It would be profitless to consider his speech in detail, but there was one point that struck me when I read it. "We know," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, "what our opponents think of us. I recollect a saying of one of those superior persons who sit opposite to us on the front Opposition bench, and they inform us to our faces that it was an acknowledged fact that the present Government was of inferior intellectual capacities." If they do, it is rude of them, but have not the other side been guilty of the same objectionable behaviour ? Why, scarcely a day has passed since Mr. Gladstone brought forward his Home Rule scheme without our being informed not only in the leading columns of the *Times*, but in speeches also, that all the intellect and almost all the respectability of the country were ranged in opposition to that misbegotten measure. Our controversial methods are no doubt often abused, but if the followers of Mr. Gladstone are to be called upon to refrain from abusing their opponents, the former will surely be justified in responding "Let Messieurs the Ministers commence !" Sir G. Trevelyan in his speeches in South Wales returned to his old complaint that the Dissentient Liberals have joined the Conservatives in a crusade for the extermination of Liberal principles and the Liberal party. The *Times* professes to think that in putting forward this argument Sir G. Trevelyan has taken leave of his senses, but no one who is at all behind the scenes in politics will quite take that view of the question. The dead set that was made against Liberals during the Beaconsfield administration has continued until the present time, and any person who wishes to maintain his position in society must either be in a very independent position or endowed with great courage and firmness of character to avow himself a believer in Home Rule or Mr. Gladstone. At the same time I think Sir George Trevelyan takes an exaggerated view of the situation. Assuming that social pressure is brought to bear on persons of known Liberal proclivities, and assuming that that pressure is in many instances successful, as it undoubtedly is, what does it matter? After all it is only an infinitesimal portion of the electorate which is subjected to influences of this kind ; the great mass of the voters are left untouched, although, of course, the latter may be reached in various other ways. Stringent laws against bribery may be passed, but so long as there are poor people in the land, the Lady Bountiful of politics will continue to flourish. No fresh light has been thrown on the relations formerly existing between the Conservative party and the Parnellites, but it will be seen that Mr. Justin McCarthy at Leamington the other day re-affirmed his previous statements, and we have by no means heard the last of the matter. When a prominent and consistent Unionist like the Warden of Merton goes out of his way at an anti-Home Rule meeting to call attention to the "very questionable relations of the Conservative party with the Parnellites in 1885," your readers will have no difficulty in understanding what effect this controversy has had on the public mind. Mr. O'Brien, in spite of his wish to remain quiet in consequence of the state of his health, is being treated by his countrymen like a conquering hero. Mr. O'Brien is so popular with his own people that it was to be expected that his release from prison would be celebrated by great public rejoicings, but it was scarcely expected in view of the coming Morley-Ripon demonstration and other distracting matters, that the demonstration in honour of the editor of *United Ireland* would be carried on on such a great scale. Even the soldiers, if we are to believe a leading Unionist paper, in one or two cases assisted in the *tamasha* on the night of the day on which Mr. O'Brien left Tullamore. At Fort Westmoreland, a small island in Cork Harbour, said to be solely occupied by soldiers, two large tar barrels, we are told, were set blazing in prominent positions. The arrest of Mr. Cox in London, and the threatened apprehension of Mr. Pyne and Dr. Tanner, who seems by his visits to Scotland Yard to be eager for the fray, has excited Liberals very much, and it is not unlikely that an amendment will be moved to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech for the purpose of calling attention to what is considered by many persons to be an unconstitutional act. The Government will, of course, when their conduct is challenged in the House of Commons, reply that Mr. Cox is not a political offender in the proper sense of the word, but if some of the Continental ruffians who infest the cheap *cafés* and restaurants in Soho are to be considered as political offenders, it is hard that that privilege should be denied to men like the members for Cork and Dublin.

The refusal of the civic authorities to lend the use of the Mansion House for Lord Brassey's lecture before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on "the Defences of the Empire" has been strongly commented upon, nowhere more strongly than in the City, where the failings of the Corporation are, as a rule, judged leniently. Lord Mayor de Keyser will not add to his popularity among Londoners generally by his action in this matter. It is natural that a Lord Mayor who has not yet been made a Baronet should wish to keep on good terms with the Government for the time being in power, but the meeting was in no sense a political one, and it was insulting to the Chamber of Commerce, to Lord Brassey, and more especially to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, to assume that it was antagonistic to the Ministry. Lord Brassey, whose remarks on the state of the Bombay defences and the work yet requiring to be done in your beautiful harbour claim your attention, was careful to avoid the appearance of partisanship ; indeed, he was too scrupulous, as he did not make nearly as much of his case as he might have done for fear of being suspected of political bias. The Duke of Cambridge spoke well, as he generally does, but even his Royal Highness failed to impart any novelty to a question that has been discussed *ad nauseam*. It is a truism that the whole question resolves itself into one of money. The general public know very little about our Colonial empire, and consequently they grumble if the expenditure on the services exceeds a given amount. Our statesmen, instead of helping them to realize the situation, take advantage of the apathy or ignorance of the mass of the electors, and so things are allowed to go on in their old unsatisfactory manner.

I have only space to call your attention and that of your readers to a remarkable article that appeared in yesterday's *Times* under the heading "Turning the British Flank in Asia." The writer who, I suspect, is Mr. Boulger, betrays not only an intimate knowledge of what is transpiring on the north-east frontier of China, but of Indian affairs, and his conclusions are worthy of consideration. It is certainly a novel idea that of India being invaded by Russia through China, but the writer in the *Times* points out that the convictions left on the minds of Lieutenant Younghusband and Mr. James, recent travellers in those parts, is that, notwithstanding the vigorous exertions of the Czar's officers, a successful advance by land is more likely to be made from Chinese Manchuria into the Russian annexations than from Russian Manchuria into the Chinese part of the province.

I understand that Sir Henry Maine has sent in his resignation as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council. Of course, it will be, if it has not already been accepted. I say, of course, for it is notorious that Sir Henry Maine is too busy with University and other what I may call outside work to be able to devote much attention to India. I hear that he is at present in Malta on business connected with the inquiry that is being conducted by Sir George Bowen and Mr.—soon to be Sir—George Baden-Powell, M.P., and the delay in appointing a successor to Sir Henry may be due to his absence from England. The announcement of one of your Madras contemporaries that Sir Charles Turner is likely to succeed to the vacancy has caused some surprise. Sir William Hunter is thought to be the more likely candidate. He is not a lawyer, but there is no absolute necessity why Sir Henry Maine's successor should be a member of the legal profession. The staff of the India Office includes more than one highly-paid official learned in the law. Talking of Sir William Hunter you may have observed that he is to lecture shortly before the Society of Arts on the "Religions of India." A curious impression got abroad that Sir William's lecture was somehow or other connected with the controversy as to the respective merits of Christianity and Mahomedanism, and Sir George Birdwood, as chairman of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, had to write to the papers to explain matters. It is possible that Lord Northbrook will take the chair.

By the way Lord Northbrook, speaking at a "Unionist" meeting in Sir Richard Temple's county the night before last, fell foul of the new evening paper, which he unfortunately accused of styling Mr. Balfour a "Cromwell in lath and plaster," a phrase the ownership of which belongs to Mr. W. O'Brien. His lordship said many other strong things about Mr. T. P. O'Connor's journal, and yesterday the *Star* retorted by calling him "muddle-headed" and accusing him of having when at the Admiralty "managed hopelessly to involve the accounts," and showed himself "unfit for a clerkship at thirty shillings a week." The *Star* promises its readers that if it can help it Lord Northbrook "will not have again the opportunity of imperilling the interests of our Empire as the head of a great department." "We speak, of course," adds the new luminary, "of a Liberal Administration. The Tories are welcome to his narrow head and blundering arithmetic."

THE Madrid *Imparcial* publishes a long account of an interview which a correspondent has had with Don Carlos in Florence. Speaking of his future policy with regard to Spain, the pretender is reported to have said : "I will again raise armies when Spain demands it of me as she did at the beginning of the revolution of September. Until that moment arrives, I limit myself to maintaining intact the principles written on my flag, and strengthening the faith of all followers of my cause, while restraining the too eager ones."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

LADY REAY'S Fancy Fair in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund came to a close last night. When, six months ago, the long contemplated movement began to take a definite shape it was not supposed even by the most sanguine, that the result would have been so highly satisfactory. For the erection of a nurses' home and pupil nurses' lecture hall a sum of Rs. 12,000 had been paid out of the coffers of the Bombay Branch to the Public Works department, and Lady Reay, calling together a meeting of European and native ladies, expounded to them her proposal for meeting this strain upon the resources of the local committee. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm, and though bazaars in presidency towns in India are quite as numerous as in first class towns in England, the committee, at an early stage of their deliberations, had cause for much self-congratulation inasmuch as the circulars they had sent out asking for assistance and contributions in cash or in kind, brought forth a ready response. Many ladies worked assiduously in the preparation of such dainty articles as experience had proved were always in demand at bazaars, whilst others—and of these the majority—sent monetary contributions. The amount thus realised was expended in goods of the newest and most artistic description which were specially imported from various European capitals. Thus it happened that when the Fancy Fair was opened the stalls contained an array of articles which could not possibly have been obtained, in anything like such quantities, in India. Dr. Irving with Mr. Phipson and Khan Bahadur Murzban formed an indefatigable executive, and the manner in which they discharged their manifold duties left nothing to be desired. The Oval was admirably adapted to the purpose, and the ingenious and wholly successful way in which it was apportioned to locate the stalls and auxiliary attractions, was such as to afford ample accommodation both for the workers and the multifarious patrons. Only one defect appeared to mar the arrangements, and that was the inadequacy of the means of ingress. The fault of most places of amusement is their insufficient means of egress and the executive, taking a lesson from the terrible experiences of their neighbours in Madras, had prepared more than sufficient means of exit. They had also fixed their gates to open outwards. Unfortunately, however, they had not expected that so great a crowd would seek so punctually to obtain admittance. And here the outward-opening gates asserted themselves disadvantageously. Instead of yielding to the vast pressure on Saturday night they became the more firmly jammed, and a panic seemed at one time inevitable. But profiting by this incident, the executive with praiseworthy promptitude improved their arrangements, making separate entrances for gentlemen, for ladies and children, and for season ticket-holders. A better distribution of police was also arranged, with the result that last evening no block occurred and the entries were found to be sufficient.

The Fair, as we have stated, was in every way a success, and considerably more money than was required was realised. During the four evenings it is estimated that not less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons have passed through the gates. The proceeds amount to something like Rs. 35,000. Of season ticket-holders there were twelve hundred and of stall-holders and assistants upwards of a hundred and fifty. The *Café Chantant*, which was organised and supervised by Lady Morland, was instrumental in adding some Rs. 3,500 per day to the proceeds. The theatres did more work than would at first sight appear. Season ticket-holders' cards were passports to all shows, and in assessing the value of the dramatic entertainments it must be remembered that the holders of such tickets formed a very large constituency here. The same remark applies to the Wax-works. But these establishments were deservedly popular, and served to entertain those who were really the most profitable patrons of the Fair. To the *Cafe* those who required refreshments—and who did not—were compelled to go, and considering they must first pay for admittance, and that Mr. Peliti supplied the refreshments free of cost to the management of the *Cafe*, it will be little matter for astonishment that it realised some Rs. 3,500. At the Fishpond an average of Rs. 350 was netted on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday Rs. 460. Tommy Dodd, but this must be mentioned *sub rosa*, pocketed pretty nearly Rs. 3,000.

The total expenditure, it is expected, will not exceed from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, for the ground being rent free, the tents were placed at the disposal of the committee without fee, being for the most part H. E. the Governor's camp equipage, and the remainder the property of the Arsenal and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Thus it is anticipated that a sum of almost Rs. 30,000 will have been cleared, and the amount required to cover the cost of the buildings at the Cama Hospital having been refunded, the surplus will be placed to the credit of the local branch of Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Of course the extraordinary success of the Fair is due, in considerable measure, to the fact that one of the stalls was presided over by H. R. H the Duchess of Conanught, to the presence of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the personal supervison exercised by Lady Reay and the assistance of H. E. the Governor. But to all the ladies who assisted at the various stalls and shows is due the utmost praise for their unflagging zeal and punctual attention to duty. Their efforts have been rewarded by good and remunerative sales, for their stalls have had the patronage of, among others, the Duc d'Orleans, H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, and H. H. the Aga Khan in addition to enjoying a greater measure of native support than had been anticipated.

Yesterday the Fair was open merely to give an opportunity for those who had been unable to attend, of paying it a visit. It was not from a desire to make more money that this course was adopted, but in compliance with a widely expressed wish, and the Committee, on the suggestion of Mrs. Scott, decided with great kindness to invite all the school children, and to entertain them free of cost. Accordingly, the boys and girls of the following educational establishments to the number of upwards of two thousand were present :—the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, the Cathedral High School, Father Page's School, the John Connon School, Miss Davies's, Chowpathi, Byculla School, the Indo-British Institution, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, St. Xavier's, the Beni-Israelite School, the Alexandra Girls' School, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's Parsee Schools. The children of the whole of these were provided with buns, lemonade and fruit.

The programme for their entertainment and that of the public which last evening patronised the Fair was in no way inferior to that of previous evenings. H. E. the Governor's Band and the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles furnished the music. The men of the Body-guard went through their sports under the guidance of Major Daniel, the *Cafe Chantant* was as gay as ever, and an additional attraction was offered by the attendance of the P. and O. Christy Minstrels from the s.s. Verona. Messrs. Pearse and Co. supplied the refreshments, undertaking the task to supply for 3,500 at a moment's notice. Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the splendid undertaking was brought to a close shortly after eight o'clock.

We are asked to state that the plants for the decoration of the interior of the grounds were lent from the Victoria Gardens and by the Presidency Executive Engineer ; that Messrs. Hurjeemull and Messrs. Adamally, of Medows Street, kindly lent the ornaments used in furnishing the stage at Col. Cowper's amateur theatricals a fortnight ago in aid of the fund, and that the Committee desire again to thank all who have assisted them.

Some amusing incidents [illegible] in connection with the Fancy Fair. One [illegible] gentleman paid an almost fabulous [illegible] for an article at the stall of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, and elsewhere immediately afterwards protested he was being charged too much for a bottle of Nepaul pepper.

On Saturday night, during the crush, a mischievous person in the crowd struck a tub of ice-cream which was poised on the head of a coolie Knocking against a man in front of him the poor coolie came in for a heap of abuse and a shove from the individual he had collided with, the result being the total collapse of the ice-cream and the utter spoliation of the tweed suit of a European who was in close proximity.

To avoid coming in contact with the crowd many people, including H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, gained an entrance by creeping beneath the "cannots." On some of these the police made a raid and collected from them a sum of eleven rupees.

The experience of another gentleman demonstrated the advisability of always securing change. Offering a Rs. 10 note he was carried off his feet before he could receive the change. He appeared shortly afterwards with the fragment of a note between his thumb and finger. The ticket collector had one piece, he thought, the police officer another, and Mr. Soundy a third—all that remained to him was the "10" from the bottom corner.

Some of the ladies had the tables turned on them by their customers treating them, as some of their sex may occasionally have treated the Borahs, at one time or another, offering eight annas all round for a miscellaneous assortment of articles.

The inexperience of one of the gentleman coolies had almost resulted in disaster on Saturday. Throwing up the shafts of his rickshaw on concluding the ride he ran out. The machine, as a matter of course, flew backwards, and its occupant was only saved from accomplishing a double-back-summersault by his head coming in contact with the hood above him.

It was ascertained by a gentlemen fond of abstruse calculations that the "old woman's" shoe at Mrs. Pottinger's toy stall was exactly 1688 times larger than an ordinary shoe (8). Its heel was formed by a full-sized dining room chair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there will most probably be a large surplus in the hands of the Committee of Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, after providing for the Nurses Home and Lecture Hall for the Cama Hospital, might I offer a suggestion that the balance be utilised for a similar purpose, *i.e.*, Nurses' home in the European General Hospital, as well as to provide for a few separate wards for infectious diseases, which it sadly stands in need of.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 13. E. F.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR CEASAR DE CARVALHO, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, accompanied by Mr. Arez, Commissioner of Customs, Goa, Dr. Tavaro, Judge of the High Court, Goa, Lieut. Possolo and Ensign Mendez, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency, arrived yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus, Bori Bunder, by the Raichore mail train. A number of gentlemen, civil and military, were present at the Railway station to receive him. Amongst them were General Heathcote, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to Government ; Colonel Smyth, Colonel Shortland, Colonel Pottinger Mr. M. Do'Canto, the Portuguese Consul of Bombay ; M. Henry Most, Acting French Consul ; Mr. F. L. Charles, C. S., Acting Municipal Commissioner ; Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police ; Mr. J. J. Heaton, Under-Secretary to Government ; Rev. D De'Souza, Rev. S. DeSouza, Father Calejo Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun ; Dr. Lisboa Rodrigues, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. ; Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Colonel Portman, Colonel Wardropp, Mr. C. F. DeMenezes, Dr Rozario, Captains Macmahon, Roupel, Metcalf and Phayre, and Mr. S. M. Damaunwalla. At about a quarter to eleven the train steamed into the station, and on his Excellency alighting Mr. Lee-Warner introduced him to the officers present. A guard of honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment, consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colours, under the command of Captain Conran presented arms and the band played the Portuguese National air. His Excellency, accompanied by Dr. Tavaro, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton and Captain Phayre, drove off in Lord Reay's carriage and four to Government House, Malabar Point, where his Excellency will be the guest of Lord Reay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of his Excellency's arrival.

LENT SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to correct a mistake which I made last night (Sunday) in giving out the Church notices for the week ? I should have said that Father Page's addresses in All Saints Church will be delivered on Thursdays, not Wednesdays, at 5-30 p.m. during Lent.—Yours faithfully,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,

Bombay, Feb. 13.

SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN'S proprietary interest in the *Times* newspaper began before he was born. The story is dramatic in its way. His father was a barrister in good practice, and married Jemima Walter, daughter of the first and sister of the second John Walter, proprietors of the *Times*. This paper had but lately changed its style and title, having been aforetime known as the *Daily Universal Register*. At the wedding breakfast of Mr. Carden and Miss Walter, the father of the bride rose and proudly endowed her, as a marriage gift, with a column of advertisements in the young and rising journal. The particular column was the third, or as it is sometimes called now, the "agony column ;" and it is said that the family lawyer, who was present, but had not been consulted in this important matter, was not well pleased with Mr. Walter's impulsive generosity. Whatever the column in question was worth at that time, its commercial value must have vastly increased as the years rolled on, and little Master Robert came into the world proprietor of an undeveloped gold mine. The honours received by Sir Robert Walter Carden, culminating in his baronetcy, says the *World*, were fairly won.

THE French Ministry has come to a unanimous resolution at the Cabinet Council to refuse the application of M. de Lesseps, on behalf of the Panama Canal Company, to issue lottery bonds. In a circular to the shareholders informing them of the Government's decision, M. de Lesseps says:—

> Having anticipated the possibility of such a result, I am prepared to appeal directly to the public with a class of bonds giving every guarantee to the subscribers. But I cannot and do not accept a silent refusal. It is my duty not to sanction an indifference, the results of which might be to surrender the Panama undertaking, on the eve of its completion, to the foreigners who covet it.

M. de Lesseps adds that he refuses to abandon the demand he made to be authorized to issue lottery bonds, and he urges the shareholders and bondholders to sign a petition addressed to their representatives in the Chambers.

THE ALMON MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

LORD BRASSEY ON THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH COALING STATIONS.

LORD BRASSEY'S address on the defences of the Empire and the protection of trade, a telegraphic summary of which we have already published, was delivered under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce to a large and distinguished company at the Cannon Street Hotel, on Jan. 22. Mr. J. Herbert Tritton presided, and among those present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., and a host of other distinguished officers. After some preliminary remarks, in which it was urged that all questions of foreign policy, all questions relating to national defences, should be taken by common consent out of the domain of political controversy, Lord Brassey said that the defence of our coaling stations by fortifications was strictly a measure of economy, fortifications being wherever practicable, the cheapest and most effective defence. Turning to the defence of the coaling stations, which he took in the order in which they were visited on his recent voyage of 36,000 miles, he said :—

BAD ANCHORAGE AT ADEN.

I pass by Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden without any reference to their defences, because we have the assurance solemnly given, on the responsibility of the Government, to the Royal Commission, and renewed to the Conference of Colonial Representatives, that the defences and armaments of these great Imperial fortresses will be maintained on a level with modern requirements. With regard to Aden, I desire to call attention to the fact that the outer anchorage is much exposed to the boisterous winds of the monsoon. The inner anchorage is well sheltered, but the depth of water is not sufficient for heavy ships. It could be quite easily improved by dredging.

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

Crossing the Indian Ocean to Bombay, the remodelling of the defences of that magnificent harbour and busy emporium of trade are being carried out with energy by the Indian Government. The works are undergoing complete transformation. Light guns are being removed, and 38-ton guns—to be ultimately replaced by breech-loading guns—are being mounted. To give complete security to Bombay, two or three monitors, in addition to those already provided, and more torpedo-boats are desirable. No arrangements had been matured at the date of my visit for providing officers and crews for the two powerful turret vessels which have for some years been stationed at Bombay. I made inquiries as to the practicability of providing for the manning of these vessels by the enrolment of a corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. I was informed that an attempt had been made to establish a force of this description, and that it had been found that the oppressive climate made it impossible for Europeans, whose duties mainly lie in other directions, to undertake heavy gun drill afloat. It would be practicable to man the land defences with Voluntary Artillery, and the present force of Rifle Volunteers should be drilled at the garrison guns. A Volunteer force for service afloat being impracticable, the flotilla for the defence of the harbour should be manned with lascars from the Indian marine, under British officers, and led by British seamen, gunners and Marine Artillery, who might be supplied, when occasion requires, from the East India squadron.

KURRACHEE.

From Bombay we will turn northward to Kurrachee, a port of immense importance, as the base for the military defence of the north-west frontier of India. By skilful engineering, the entrance to the port, the anchorage, and the wharfage, have been adapted to the requirements of steamships of large tonnage. A complete scheme for the defence of Kurrachee, both by batteries and torpedoes, has been sanctioned by the Indian Government and is in course of execution.

SOUTHERN HARBOURS.

Descending from north to south, with the western shores of the great Indian peninsula never out of sight, we arrived at Trincomalee, a noble harbour, but unhappily too distant from the fertile parts of Ceylon to be available for the trade which has been concentrated at Colombo. A previous impression that an Imperial naval establishment in this position is of doubtful value was not removed by a personal visit. The resources are most limited ; and looking to the facilities already in existence at Bombay, it is not desirable to extend them. Transferred to the Government of India, the dockyard at Trincomalee could be utilized for the storage and preparation of torpedoes and submarine mines and for the service of the lightships and lighthouses on the adjacent coasts. At the present time considerable expenditure is being devoted by the Imperial Government to fortifications, both at Colombo and Trincomalee. When the fortifications and guns are provided the means of defence will still remain incomplete if we have not a sufficient force of artillery to man the works. A mixed corps of Volunteers and Lascars should be organized at Colombo, from which detachments could be sent to Trincomalee when necessary. In connexion with Imperial defence it will not be necessary to notice the ports of Burma, where our trade has grown to such vast proportions since they passed under British rule.

SINGAPORE.

At Singapore we find another noble centre of trade, created, as if by the enchanter's wand, under the British flag—the accepted emblem for all uncivilized and half-civilized races of justice, order, security, and unrestricted freedom of commerce. Singapore is a naval station which we are bound to secure, and here the colonial Government have carried out an extensive scheme of defence planned by officers of the Royal Engineers. At the period of my visit the guns which are promised by the Imperial Government had not yet arrived. For the manning of the works the limited force of British Artillery on the station must be supplemented by a native force. Singapore has a splendid battalion of 1,000 Sikh police, who could be trained to work the guns. A Volunteer artillery corps is proposed, and would be valuable. The torpedo defences are, I believe, completed. In addition to the shore defences and the torpedoes one or more ironclads are required for the protection of the anchorage. I observe with satisfaction that the Orion has been stationed by the present Board of Admiralty in those waters.

THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES.

His Lordship then referred in detail to the defences of Australia pointing out their weakness, and their strength. He said that the combined expenditure of the several Governments might literally be reckoned by millions. For the manning of the works and the general defence of the colonies by land, an army had been raised of more than 30,000 volunteers—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—of splendid physique, well-equipped, and provided with a small staff of officers from the Imperial service. Turning to floating defences a considerable flotilla for harbour defence, including a turret-ship, gun vessels, and torpedo boats had been created at Melbourne ; Adelaide had one powerful coast defence vessel ; and Brisbane had two efficient gunboats. Passing on to Thursday Island, he said :—

An attack on Thursday Island by a considerable force would be warded off by naval means ; but a few light guns, manned by Volunteers, are required to secure the position from capture by a stray cruiser. At Port Darwin a similar slight defence is required. The harbour, which is of great capacity, is in an isolated situation on the line of trade between Australia and the Straits Settlements.

MAURITIUS.

Having briefly touched upon the defences of Darwin, he spoke as follows of Mauritius :—

At this admirable harbour and most convenient coaling-station the additional works recommended by the Royal Commission are advancing to completion. The Imperial Government will supply the guns. For the manning of the works a local artillery force should be organized, led by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery. The torpedo defences are complete, and a torpedo service corps is being organized, recruited from the dock labourers, boatmen, and stevedores, and led by 13 non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Having made a circuit of the important points on which the security of British commerce with Australia and the East depended, Lord Brassey summed up as follows the various omissions which had been pointed out in the scheme of defence which is now in course of execution :—

(1). At Aden dredging operations ; (2) at Bombay, additional monitors and the organization of crews for the harbour-defence flotilla ; (3) at King George's Sound, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin, armaments of sufficient power to deny the harbour and the coal supply to hostile cruisers ; (4) at the Cape, additional heavy breech loading guns and a light military railway some six miles in length ; (5) at Colombo, Singapore, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Sierre Leone, a local artillery militia ; 6 at Ascension, if retained as a naval establishment, some armament is necessary. This enumeration will scarcely alarm the most jealous guardian of the public purse. A very moderate expenditure, fairly apportioned and judiciously applied would fill up all the gaps in our armour to which your attention has been directed. Having dealt with the fortifications, it is an obvious remark that they are but a means to the end.

DOCKYARD ACCOMMODATION.

In order to give adequate support to the Navy, the means of repairing injuries sustained in action should be provided at all important points. We do not need additional dockyards. We should encourage private enterprise to make provision for naval requirements. The principle has received the sanction of the Legislature in the passing of an Act which empowers the Treasury to make grants towards the construction of graving-docks on foreign stations. By small subsidies, in addition to the large expenditure of private capital, graving-docks, suitable to the needs of the Navy, have been completed at Hongkong at Vancouver. Private enterprise should receive encouragement from the Admiralty to provide a graving-dock for Gibraltar, where no docking facilities at present exist. A grant should be made for the enlargement of the existing docks at Bombay by the Indian Government and at Singapore and Mauritius by the Imperial Government. By this plan of co-operation with private enterprise the means would be provided at the lowest possible cost of docking ironclads at every naval station of the first class which we possess on the line of communication between England and the East.

FOREIGN SHIPS IN BRITISH DOCKS.

Foreign nations took with envy on the splendid resources which British commerce creates at no cost to the taxpayers. During the war in China, until the provisions of the Foreign Establishment Act were enforced, the French fleet was mainly dependent on our private ship-repairing yards at Hongkong ; and M. Weyl has told us of their conspicuous superiority over the limited resources which were found to exist when the French squadron was compelled to fall back on the national establishment at Saigon. The Dutch squadron in the East is dependent on private docks at Singapore ; and when I visited Sydney I found the German cruiser Albatross, which had been stationed for some years at Samoa, hauled up on the patent slip in the yard of a private ship-builder. It should be our policy to take full advantage of the resources created, as it were spontaneously, by the maritime enterprise of the country.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

The present Government deserves the hearty acknowledgment of the nation, and specially of the representatives of commerce, for the statesmanlike decision which they have taken to give subsidies for the retention of certain selected ships for the service of the Navy in case of war. In all contracts for the ocean mail services conditions should be imposed which would secure that the ships to be employed, or at least a certain number, should be adapted by their high speed and internal arrangements for conversion into cruisers. The officers and crews should belong to the Naval Reserve. The armament should be carried on board.

I could show that the same principle of combination may be applied to the manning of the Navy, and that under proper arrangements we might do much to raise the efficiency of that valuable reserve, both of officers and men, which has, by a wise act of policy, been organized in the mercantile marine for the service of the Navy in war. To give aid to the Volunteer Home Defence Association, and to work in combination with the local authorities for the defence of our commercial harbours, would be a further and a wife application of the same principle. It will be evident that I have not come here to propound alarmist views. The defence of our coaling stations had been deferred too long, but the work is now well in hand. We had put off too long the adoption of breechloading guns, and we have leeway to make good ; but the guns which we are now building will represent the latest advances of science, and we have the assurance of the Government that their manufacture will be pushed forward with vigour.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.—£14,000,000 WANTED.

NOT a little side-light (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) has been thrown on the European situation in the sittings of the Select Committee now considering in detail the new Army Bill, which will add about 700,000 men (not merely half a million, as at first calculated) to the fighting strength of the empire in time of war :—

Before the Committee began the second reading of the measure, the War Minister, General Bronsart von Schellendorff, volunteerad the statement that the initial cost of the change (apart from the annual expense of maintaining it) would be no less than about 280,000,000 m., or £14,000,000. This is an enormous sum, and if the demand had been sprung upon the nation suddenly it would have taken away every body's breath. But the country was led up gradually to this stupefying financial climax, first by vague hints at the likely magnitude of the sacrifice to be imposed upon it, and then by the conjectural mention of positive figures, beginning with 100,000,000 m. and ending now with nearly thrice that huge amount. This sum is to be provided for by a separate Money Bill (not yet before the Reichstag), and will in all probability be raised by a 3½ per cent. imperial loan. There is not the slightest doubt that, immense as is the sacrifice, the Reichstag will vote the money by a large majority, of which the backbone will consist of the united Conservatives and National Liberals, who last winter renewed the septennates, and increased the peace establishment of the army by 50,000 men. The fact is that the Reichstag for once in a way now truly reflects the sentiments of the nation at large, which is in a very serious mood, and feels that in presence of the highly conbustible state of Europe hardly any sacrifice is too large that will help in saving the empire from the consequences of disastrous war. If the spectacle of a united and determined people can do anything to deter other European nations of a reckless or revengeful spirit from stirring up a universal war, then surely Germany is now entitled to the credit of making a splendid—almost sublime—effort for the maintenance of peace.

The *Invalide Russe*, of Jan. 27, publishes the following :—" Taking advantage of the annual meeting here in conference of the Governors-General and commanders of military districts, the Ministry of War has suggested the formation of a Special Commission, presided over by the elder Grand Duke Nicholas, and consisting of the above-mentioned governors and commanders and other high military authorities, to examine the recently revised regimental regulations for troops in the field and the present disciplinary system." The following governors and district commanders have already arrived here :—General Ganetzky, Commander of the Wilna district ; General Gourko, Commander of the Warsaw district ; General Drenteln, Commander of the Kieff district; General de Roop, Commander of the Odessa district ; Prince Sivatpolk Mirsky, Governor of Novo Tcherkask ; and Prince Dundukoff Korsakoff, Governor-General of the Caucasus.

FRACAS IN PHILIPPOPOLIS.

The following despatch, sent to the *Times* from Sophia, on Thursday, Jan. 15, appears to have been stopped by Government order. A copy of it reached Vienna by post on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24.—" An employe in the Civil Service, dining at the military club at Philippopolis, made use of offensive expressions towards Prince Alexander of Battenberg. A certain Major Stefoff instantly drew a revolver and shot him dead. Upon this a free fight took place between the officers who ar partisans of Prince Ferdinand and those who stood up for Prince Alexander. The fight was conducted with swords, and several combatants on either side were seriously wounded. The state of siege has been proclaimed in Philippopolis."

A RUSSIAN DISCLAIMER.

The semi-official *Journal de St Petersbourg* on Jan. 26, contained the following :—" Certain newspapers, as for instance the *Pester Lloyd*, a London morning journal, and the *Cologne Gazette*, continue to publish alarmist intelligence in regard to Russia. The Hungarian and English newspapers in question have spoken of a projected loan with a warlike object, notwithstanding the statement made by M. Visknegradski, that should he contract a loan it would be solely for the construction of railways of special interest for Russian industries, and even then only on advantageous terms. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes two sensational items, one concerning alleged orders for the march to the Austrian frontier of an army corps in the Caucasus, the other alluding to secret Russian designs upon Erzeroum. The *Gazette*, however, does not explain that whenever Russia desires to undertake some great action in Asia Minor she connot think of denuding the Caucasus of one-half of its troops. These two assertions so evidently disprove each other from their contradictory character that to place them in juxtaposition suffices to show what they are worth."

A FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

M. BARBEROT, an old man seventy-one years of age, residing at Audun-le-Roman, was out boar-shooting on Saturday in the Trieux district, and happened to approach the German frontier. There he observed a German Custom House officer, who made sings to him to advance. M. Barberot, believing that the officer desired to show him the track of the boars, went forward in perfect confidence, whereupon the officer rushed upon M. Barberot and endeavoured to seize his rifle. A struggle ensued, which ended in M. Barberot being thrown to the ground. The Custom House officer meanwhile secured the rifle and made off in the direction of Pomerange, where he lives.

The Prefect of Nancy, in his report on the recent frontier incident at Trieux, declares that there was no violation of the French frontier, and that M. Barberot, the person interested, has made no formal complaint. He concludes that under these circumstances the affair cannot be made the subject of diplomatic representations.

THE BORLASE BANKRUPTCY.

MADAME DE QUIROS' LAST WORD.

MR. WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE appeared for the third time before the Bankruptcy Court on January 26 to re-tell the sad story of his life, his pecuniary struggles, and his final fall. Though little known to the London public, Mr. Borlase was one of the figures of the House of Commons, and still more of his native country. Everybody knows that Cornish men are clannish, and have some remnants of the hero worship that was once characteristic of the whole Celtic race. Mr. Borlase was one of the modern idols of the Cornish men. He came of an ancient Cornish family ; and he was Cornish of the Cornish. There are, we believe, but ten men in existence to-day who can speak the language that once was universally used in Cornwall, and Mr. Borlase is one of the ten. Though a rare speaker in the House of Commons, he had a great deal of power on a platform ; and the enthusiasm he could excite at a great popular demonstration in his own country was extraordinary. Of the many hosts in London he was for some time after his entrance into Parliament the most popular. The guest got at his house the best-cooked dinner, the choicest wine, and the host was the most charming and entertaining of men. There is a little dash of the amateur and the *dilettante* about everything Mr. Borlase writes and does ; but it has the excellence and the many-sidedness of dilettantism. He has travelled through almost every part of the world ; has observed with an extremely keen eye, and can describe all he has seen with simplicity, but at the same time with the fidelity of a photograph. Then he has read all sorts of out-of-the-way literature ; archæology, especially of the ecclesiastical kind ; he can quote the most exquisite passages from the classics which most men have left behind them with their youth and their college ; in short, perhaps, the most entertaining and interesting man with whom one could spend an evening in London is Mr. Borlase.

A SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.

In Parliament he seemed destined for a great position. He had a perfectly safe seat ; he was undeniably able ; and he was full of ambition. When Mr. Jesse Collings resigned in 1886, Mr. Borlase was appointed to his place as Secretary of the Local Government Board ; and everybody prophesied for the lucky member for St. Austell's a great political future. In the very midst of this apparent good fortune Mr. Borlase was face to face with a hideous domestic tragedy. Mr. Borlase soon found the Nemesis that so inevitably follows such wrong-doing as his. He became a slave, persecuted—hunted—face to face every moment of his life with the torture of expected shame and exposure.

There is no place in the world, perhaps, where a man feels such a position so keenly as in the House of Commons. Every man in that body feels himself under the keen scrutinising, uncharitable eye of the public ; he lives in the glare of a huge electric light, with the whole world looking on. What agonies have been suffered in that splendid building and giddy height ! Men have been hungry in the midst of all its splendour, miserable in the heart of all its glory. And all this misery must be hidden out of sight. The watchful enemy looks to see if you are pale, or if your hand trembles ; and the least sign of weakness brings against you the assagai of calumny, a trick a perfidious surprise. So Mr. Borlase, as so many before him, had to smile and look cheery and blithely, deny the rumours that always dimly herald the approaching crash. The House of Commons is like a regiment in battle : hurried heartless, it tramples on the corse of the dearest friend in the mad rush to win in the struggle. But Mr. Borlase's intimates could see that things were not well with him. He probably was unnoticed by most of his colleagues. He was frequently absent, and for a long time together from the House, and when he returned, there was that strange hunted look in his eyes which marks the man whom fortune had doomed to destruction. No wonder Mr. Borlase should look scared ; the whole world has now been allowed to see the curtain rise ; and can at its leisure study the interior thus revealed. But even the exposure of the Bankruptcy Court will never tell the whole grim story of a sleepless night's horrible and desperate thoughts and purposes through which this unhappy man has passed. A look at Mr. Borlase's face as he sat in the court on Jan. 26th would tell much of the story of his life. He used to have a full and flowing beard ; now the beard is thin, closely cropped, and is streaked with grey. His eyes are large, light grey blue ; emotional kindly, weak ; the mouth is small, delicate, irresolute.

IN COURT.

Precisely at half-past ten o'clock Mr. Borlase was in attendance to renew the account of his life at the point at which he had left off at a previous examination. The main point upon which it was expected the proceedings would turn were the relations of Mr. Borlase with Madame de Quiros. That lady is represented by Mr. Woolf, a bright, quick, apparently not very merciful solicitor. Mr. Borlase's statements at previous examinations was that Madame de Quiros has persecuted him for years and followed him over several part of the world, and had threatened to murder him. To-day, the calm face of Registrar Giffard surveyed a scene full of the explosive elements of fierce and dramatic human passions.

ENTER MADAME DE QUIROS.

Madame de Quiros had not shirked the gage of battle which she thought had been thrown down to her by her former admirer. She sat at the back of Mr. Woolf. She looked as if she had passed by nearly a decade that thirtieth year which the French novelists have all fixed as woman's most fascinating epoch. But there are abundant evidences that she has been an attractive lady. The mouth is tight-set and close ; the nose is thin and pointed—altogether she looks a woman who can take care of herself. Nature had been somewhat assisted by art in her make-up. She was dressed in a heavy sealskin jacket, and in the dusky light of the court-room her neat-fitting bonnet might have passed for sealskin also ; but it was velvet and was adorned in front with a huge bunch of primroses—which was rather out of keeping with her dress and the season. She had raised her veil before entering, and before sitting down took a look round the court. But Mr. Borlase was hidden from view in a quiet corner along with a friend.

When Mr. Borlase entered the witness box, or rather stand, Madame de Quiros darted a look towards him, and either from this or some other circumstance he became hesitating and confused in his answers. He leaned on the side of the box, or fumbled about with his statement which he was pretty much at sea in explaining. Mr. Woolf was evidently resolved to try and take Mr. Borlase's statement to pieces. He went over sundry items in it, and received more or less satisfactory or confused replies. But Mr. Woolf at length put a question which put life into the languid Mr. Borlase.

ANOTHER GHOST.

" Did you start a person of the name of Sarah Cook, in business ?" queried Mr. Woolf.

Mr. Borlase fired up at the name, and, quivering with excitement, turning towards Registrar Giffard, said : Now, sir, I must protest against the introduction of this matter in the case. It involves a long explanation, and it is only done for purposes of malice.

" Will you answer my question ?" said Mr. Woolf, smartly, not heeding Mr. Borlase's protest.

" I must protest," repeated Mr. Borlase, more excitedly " against the introduction of further names into the case."

It now appeared that the " matter " to which Mr. Borlase objected was not Miss Sarah Cook, for on the question being repeated he admitted that he had started her in business, but added to the answer, " I would again protest your Honour, against the introduction of this matter without I am allowed to make an explanation which will enable me to bring out the name of a third party who is at the bottom of all these proceedings, which are the most malicious proceedings, That third person is sitting in court now," screamed Mr. Borlase, pointing with shaking fingers to Madame de Quiros.

Madame de Quiros was not greatly discomposed by this reference to her, but kept her eyes steadily on the feverishly excited bankrupt.

The Registrar remarked that the name had not been mentioned.

" Mention it again," put in Madame de Quiros, a remark which was evidently intended for the unhappy bankrupt.

THAT THIRD PERSON.

Mr. Woolf then returned to the subject of Miss Cook and drew from Mr. Borlase the answer that he had made an advance towards establishing that lady in business.

How much did he give her ?—Six pounds.

Was that all that he advanced ?—That was all.

At any time ?—Yes, at any time.

When was it advanced ?—On or about September, 1886. It had not been repaid.

The Registrar thought this kind of examination was getting tedious, and asked Mr. Woolf not to keep referring to the £6 after Mr. Borlase had stated that it was lent.

" I am only testing the accuracy of his statement," replied Mr. Woolf.

Mr. Woolf had gone on raising his voice at every question to such a pitch that he might have been heard in the street, and when he was bombarding the bankrupt with these inconvenient queries the bankrupt's counsel interposed and told his learned friend " not to shout." But Mr. Woolf turned round with true professional diplomacy, and said, " I am here to protect my client "—looking at Madame de Quiros, who looked now as if she would like to give expression to her feelings herself.

Things became quieter after this, and Mr. Borlase looked easier, and in his bungling way answered one or two questions put to him by the official solicitor. When he just thought that the torture was over, up got the irrepressible Mr. Woolf again, and faced him.

" Did you receive any money from the sale of furniture in a house in Queen-street ?"

" Certainly not," retorted Mr. Borlase sharply, indignant at the idea.

" Did you, Mr. Borlase, receive any money from the sale of fixtures in the said house ?"

Mr. Borlase (quieter): " I don't remember. It was a small sum if I did "—adding, " I object to any questions coming from these quarters"—with which he indignantly turned round and looked in an opposite direction from "these quarters."

A PARTING SHOT.

But he was recalled to his true position and his memory all at once returned.

" I now remember," he said, to the Registrar, " that I received the sum of £30 from the fixtures.

Did that go into your account ? He didn't think so, and he didn't remember. The end devoutly to be wished by Mr. Borlase was now reached, and the examination was closed. Mr. Borlase had just left the witness-box, and was going towards his counsel, when Madame de Quiros, who all this time had been sitting behind Mr. Woolf, slightly rose and, looking menacingly at the bankrupt, cried in a loud, strong voice—

" Before you go, Mr. Borlase, do not think that your villiany will end in this court."

The Registrar, astonished at this indecorous epilogue to the proceedings, looked up from his papers and said somewhat sternly, " I must ask you, madame, to be quiet." Madame gave a slight bow and subsided.

Mr. Borlase had by this time crept near his counsel. The loving couple were not observed to leave the court arm in arm.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

WRITING on Monday, Jan. 19, a Berlin correspondent describes an interview which he has had with Lord Randolph Churchill. He says :—

This morning Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg. They will remain here till Friday as the guests of Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet, and will then continue their journey to England *via* Paris, where they contemplate spending a few days also. " Feted, " as he was in St. Petersburg, by the Czar and his Ministers, some people in this capital look upon Lord Randolph now as undoubtedly the bearer of important secrets exchanged between the Cabinets of St. James's and the Emperor of all the Russias ; whilst a London morning journal has put especially Russophile words, into his mouth, and has told you that his Lordship shortened his visit to St. Petersburg in order to return in hot haste to London to enlighten the Marquis of Salisbury on the real intentions of Russia and so forth. All this sort of stuff can be consigned without delay to the lumber-room of sensationalism, or delivered to the flames of worthless rubbish.

I had the pleasure this evening of being received by his Lordship—the great mysterious achiever of astonishing new alliances, as some would have it—and in the first few moments of the long and agreeable conversation I had with him all the baseless rumours connected with his journey were blown away like so much chaff by a puff of wind. Lord Randolph, as he told me, having purposely seen no representative of the Press in his capacity as such in St Petersburg, the authoritative declaration that I am enabled now to give has not been anticipated.

" I never shortened my stay in St. Petersburg by one minute," said his Lordship. " I always intended to leave about this time, and the reasons suggested as the cause of my departure are utterly false from beginning to end. It is perfectly evident that to make mischief, and with a political purpose, the whole account you refer to in a London paper is utterly baseless, nor have I any political or other mission whatever. I have been travelling as any other ordinary traveller, and the information that I have been able to gather is the information that any traveller could obtain when making his journey as I have done—nothing more nor less. It is impossible to prevent people from inventing stories for the papers. One journalist thinks he must not be outdone by his rival, so if one invention is contradicted, it is speedily replaced by another."

" May I have your Lordship's authority to deny the rumours we have been talking about ? " said I.

" By all means," replied Lord Randolph with emphasis ; " I shall be extremely glad if you will do so."

Referring to the state of Russia, and the general feeling with regard to peace and war, Lord Randolph did not hesitate to say that, as far as he could judge, the feelings of all respectable Russians were eminently peacefully inclined, and he did not share the apprehensions that have been entertained in various parts of Europe. He had seen very little of the country—only St. Petersburg and Moscow, and had only been a short time there, but the impression made upon him was that in those cities trade was flourishing. The enormities of that ogre, the " press censor," he considered much exaggerated. It was only on rare occasions that he found his papers besmeare with the blighting black of that great functionary's myrmidons. It was chiefly passages criticising the Czar, or anything connected with him, his actions or his Government, that were cancelled, and made a " dead letter " to the reader.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ON January 26, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., for Leeds, delivered an address upon " The English in India, " to a crowded gathering of his constituents at New Wortley. He reviewed the history of the country, showing the tenacity of customs and religious feelings, and traced the connection brought about with Europe through commerce and the establishment of the English dominion. The difficulties of the Government in India were not likely to diminish. Analogies were sometimes drawn between Ireland and India, but whereas the government question in Ireland was in its main features clear and simple, resting as it did on what Liberals held to be the fundamental principles of their political faith, the duties and difficulties of the Indian Government were ever becoming more extended, more complex. Indian questions would assuredly before long be brought prominently forward, whether we liked it or not. There was some danger that from inertness, want of knowledge, or interest, just desires might remain too long unsatisfied, real grievances unredressed, and bitter and growing resentment, joined with an increased consciousness of the vast power arising from combined numbers, might bring serious mischief upon us. It was the duty of England to recognise what was for the welfare of India. We had trained the natives, however, for taking part in the government of the country, and natural ambition and growing education would urge them to want an increased responsibility and higher position. While keeping our Government strong and honest, we must do full justice to the needs, wishes, and sentiments of the Indian people. Their case, however, was not like that of Ireland. We could not afford to give to two hundred and fifty millions of people what we could safely grant to five milions. Further there was no coherence about the Indian races, English Government was the band that kept them together, and that removed, the whole fabric would fall.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUISE MICHEL.

WHILE Louise Michel was speaking at an Anarchist meeting at Havre on Sunday night, January 22, a man named Lucas fired two shots at her from a revolver. Louise Michel did not stir, and the first impression was that she had escaped without injury. The excitement, however, was intense. Bystanders rushed up to Lucas, while cries of " Lynch him !" rang through the hall. Lucas was half-killed, and it was some time ere he could be extricated from the infuriated people. He was then led, covered with blood, to the nearest police station. Citizen Dumas, a prominent Anarchist, who had occupied the presidential chair, had vacated the platform on the first alarm, leaving Louise Michel to her fate, and it was soon seen that though she bore her sufferings with stoical fortitude, she was hurt seriously. One bullet had pierced the lobe of her ear, and the other had struck her behind it. Her friends wanted to remove her at once to the hospital ; but she refused, expressing a wish to return immediately to Paris. Her wounds were promptly examined by two surgeons, who, however, were unable to extract the bullet, which had lodged at the back of her ear. While they were in consultation Louise Michel talked quietly about her home and her favourite cats, and asked that her assailant might be released. She is now at her abode at Levallois-Perret, and speaks even merrily about her adventure. She says that she had remarked the " sinister face" of Lucas before he fired at her, and that when she saw the flash issuing from the revolver she called out, " Citizens, don't be afraid ; he has used blank cartridges !" Lucas is described as a steady man, who had hitherto been remarkable for his quiet demeanour ; but it is presumed that on Sunday he was the worse for liquor. He is at the hospital at Havre in a critical condition owing to the rough treatment which he sustained before his removal by the police.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, Captain J. Reeves, with the English mails of the 27th January, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C C Knight
Mr S Tuke
Mr Huntingdon
Mr Harral
Mr Whitty
Mr Tomkinson
Mr Furseaux
Mr Beresford
2nd Lieut Michel
Mr Guylee
Mrs and Miss Davidson, child and infant
Miss Thorburn
Mr Reid
Mr Kininburgh
Mr and Mrs Nash
Mrs Dick and infant
Mr Anderson

Mr Edyvean
Mr G D Paton
Mr Simpson
Capt Langley
Mr Sharet
Lieut Parker
Mr Lathbury
Mr Hewett
Mr C C Hardy
Mr Moller
Mr J Lambert
Mr Briggs
Mrs Slater and 5 children
Mr Mouncher
Mr Holden
Mr Swindon
Mr Hermann Dass
Mr Cruikshank

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The Duc d' Orleans
Col Parseval

FROM MALTA.—Mr L Evans.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs B McGregor
Mr Tomlinson

FROM VENICE.

Dr Bahadhurji
Mr R L Campbell

FROM BRINDISI.

Col E H H Collen
Mr F R Lingham
Mr Politis
Mr R Miller
Mr Lake
Hon R Fitzwilliam

Mr Bellett
Mrs Ashhurst
Mrs Lawrence
Mr Gerli
The Bishop of Lahore
Sir Charles Sargent

FROM ADEN.

Comdr G King Hall
Mr Oliver

Mr John Wilding

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

NUMEROUS political speeches have been delivered during the past week in various parts of the country, among others by Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. H. Matthews, M.P., Lord Herschell, Lord Northbrook, Sir G. Trevelyan, M.P., the Attorney-General, Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., and Mr. J. Dillon, M.P.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. H. Matthews.

At a meeting on Wednesday at the Cannon-street Hotel Lord Brassey delivered an address on the defences of the Empire and the protection of trade, especially in connexion with our colonies and coaling and telegraphic stations. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord C. Beresford, M. P., and other gentlemen joined in the subsequent discussion.

The Postmaster-General has signed a contract with the Orient Company for a fortnightly mail service to Australia, thus providing, with the existing contract with the P. and O. Company, a weekly mail for those colonies.

The centenary of the birth of Lord Byron was commemorated on Sunday in the Greek Church at Bayswater, and a panegyric on his services in connexion with Greek freedom was pronounced by the Archimandrite.

Sir Robert Walter Carden, the senior Alderman of London, and formerly M.P. for Barnstaple, died on Thursday, in his 87th year.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. W Pole Carew, formerly M. P. for East Cornwall, aged 77 ; Mr. Howell Glyn, formerly M.P., for Brecon, aged 80 ; and of Mr. G. R. Waterhouse, late Keeper of Geology at the British Museum, aged 77.

Two men named Wicks and Gough attempted on Sunday to collect a meeting in Trafalgar-square, but were removed in custody by the police. One man has since been bound over to keep the peace, and the other was committed for trial for assault on the police.

The trial of the two men, Serne and Goldsmith, at the Central Criminal Court, for setting fire to a house in the Strand, concluded on Saturday. Goldsmith was acquitted and Serne was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning in the dwelling of a Jewish family at Houndsditch and four of the inmates perished from suffocation, five others sustaining serious injuries.

Rear-Admiral Versturme committed suicide in a terrible manner at his residence, Falmouth, on Thursday night, while labouring under mental aberration.

A man named Glaister, who kept a grocer's shop at Scotby, near Carlisle, murdered his wife, and then committed suicide.

An old lady at Oxford was burnt to death on Monday, a spark having set fire to her night dress as she was sitting before her bed-room fire.

Three fishermen, who had bought a coble at Redcar, started on Saturday for their home at Staithes, but the vessel was capsized in a squall, and all on board were drowned.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday on board a Russian coal-laden schooner at Cardiff. Four of the crew were hurled into the air, and sustained very dangerous injuries.

Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P., for East Clare, was arrested in London, on Monday on a warrant issued in Ireland under the Crimes Act and endorsed by an English Magistrate. Mr. Cox was immediately conveyed to Dublin, where he has been remanded and bail refused.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., was released from Tullamore Prison on Friday morning, and later in the same day he delivered to a concourse of sympathizers a defiant speech, vehemently denouncing the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Blane, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. M'Fadden have been arrested at Armagh on warrants charging them with offences under the Crimes Act.

At Cork on Friday a mob, headed by the Mayor, awaited the arrival of a number of men convicted at Kanturk, and induced the car-drivers to refuse to convey them and their police guards to the gaol. There was much stone throwing, and the windows of the police station were broken.

OBITUARY.—Col. H. F. Newmarch, Ben. Ret. ; Maj. John MacDougall, Ben. Ret. ; Sir R. J. Buxton ; Alderman Sir R. W. Carden ; Col. G. Briggs ; Col. J. Watson ; Lieut-Col R. Chaplin ; Lieut-Col. G. Johnston ; Maj A. Donald ; Dep-Com. T. M.-L. Lawder ; Rear-Admiral L. H. Versturme ; Capt G. J. Anstruther, R.N. ; Mr. H. M'Lean Mr. W. H. Pole-Carew ; Mr. Howel Gwyn, M.A. ; Mr. J Spicer, J.P., D.L. ; Mr. G. R. Waterhouse ; Lady Sackville.

THERE is no actual news to throw light on the probable immediate future in Europe. The Austrian and Hungarian papers call on the German Government to make an unmistakable demonstration of its intentions. It is reported that the Russian force on the Roumanian frontier has been increased by about 50,000 men. In consequence of heavy snows all movements in Poland are rendered impossible for some weeks.

The Roumanian Minister, M. Stourdza, is in Berlin after spending a day with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

The war party in Russia, and especially at Moscow, complain strongly of the *rapprochement* between Germany and Russia as tending to lead to compromises injurious to Russian interests.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by the Princess Clementine, his mother, is making a tour in Roumelia, and has been received with great enthusiasm at Philippopolis.

Lord Randolph Churchill is now in Berlin. He has denied that he had any political mission, or that he had interviews on political affairs with any Russian statesman.

Reports received from San Remo indicate more hopeful views concerning the ailment of the German Crown Prince. Sir M. Mackenzie is to leave London this week, and a further medical consultation will be held next week.

The ex-Queen Isabella has left Madrid, it is believed for Paris, under somewhat mysterious circumstances.

A despatch from Toulon states that great activity prevails in the Arsenal there to fit an ironclad squadron and cruisers for immediate service.

While Louise Michel, the well-known Communist, was addressing an Anarchist meeting in Havre on Sunday, she was fired at by a man and was wounded, but not dangerously. The man was arrested.

The diplomatic difference between France and Italy arising out of the incident at Florence has been settled. The Prætor of Florence has been removed to another post.

It is asserted that fresh attempts have been made in Berlin to arrange for the issue of a Russian loan, but without success.

The Porte has ordered the defences of Adrianople to be strengthened and the army on the Roumelian frontier to be increased, and special orders have been given for the due payment and provisioning of those troops.

The report that Spain is preparing a force of 25,000 men, with a view to possible disturbances in Morocco, is regarded by the Italian papers with complacency.

The Porte is stated to have suggested some modifications in the Anglo-French Suez Canal Convention.

At Cairo a settlement of the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha's claims against the Egyptian Government has been effected.

No conflict has yet occurred between the Abyssinians and the Italian troops, but such an event is looked for immediately. The Italians have thrown up fortifications around Massowah.

The Fisheries Commission continues its sittings at Washington, but nothing positive is known as to the probabilities of a successful result.

The centenary of the colony of New South Wales was celebrated on Tuesday with great public festivities. At Sydney a statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled in presence of all the Australian Governors.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON HIS RESIGNATION.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD appeared on Jan. 26, before a meeting of his constituents in East Marylebone, and stated to them his reasons for having resigned his post at the Admiralty. It was, he said, owing to the First Lord having reduced the vote for the Intelligence Department by £950.

He was glad to say that his colleagues on the Board unanimously supported his demand for the creation of an Intelligence Department, and an exhaustive scheme was prepared setting forth the duties of the new department and the salaries of its officers. The correspondence went on until July, when, to emphasize his views, he offered, if it was a question of saving money, that rather than endanger the efficiency of the Intelligence Department the salary of the Junior Naval Lord (himself) should be reduced by one-half. That was no mere popularity hunting claptrap. The fact was that he got £1,200 a year and the duties were not worth more than £700. Then, again, in his own department there was a post of Director of Transports filled by a most able admiral ; but he had no work to do. What little duties were supposed to attach to the office might be transferred to the Junior Naval Lord ; and if the latter, with these added duties, continued to get £1,200 a year, he would still be overpaid. To return to the point, the correspondence with the Treasury continued until the end of November, when the First Lord changed his opinion on the question of the salaries to be paid in the Intelligence Department, and, notwithstanding the documentary evidence of the opinion of the Sea Lords, he wrote across the minutes, " This correspondence must cease. The Admiralty agree with the decision of the Lords of the Treasury that the salaries of the Intelligence Department are at once to be reduced by £950 a year." He objected to a practice under which it was competent for a civilian First Lord to tell the Treasury that the Commissioners of the Admiralty said so-and-so, when they said nothing of the kind. It was upon that reduction of £950, or 20 per cent., that he had resigned ; but behind that apparently small question there were great points of principle involved. He tried to get the subject reopened ; but the First Lord objected, and then, being anxious not to hamper the Government by resigning, he asked leave to see the Prime Minister, who, after hearing his views, promised to refer the question to the Cabinet. It was so referred, and as a result he received an intimation that the Treasury could not give in. Therefore, in accordance with his declarations, he resigned his office. The amount of the reductions, of which he complained, looked small ; but, having regard to the vastly important duties of the Intelligence Department—duties which until it was established were absolutely neglected—he objected to any step being taken that could interfere with its efficiency.

Lord Charles Beresford went on to say that if any business, whether large or small, was managed as the English people consented to their army and navy being managed, it would be bankrupt in two years. There had been no proper control of the expenditure either by the Treasury or by the House of Commons. In conclusion, he said, he should be faithful to the promises he had given to his constituents, and would do all in his power to help the Government and his late colleagues to get the navy and the army into an efficient condition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Tuticorin, Captain A. Roberts, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Beypore and Poonani, laden with a general cargo and four European passengers.

THE Anchor line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon Major Simmonds, Dr G Gills, Captain H Speed, Dr and Mrs Dane and two children and nurse, Miss Yates, Mr and Mrs G Yule and infant, Captain and Mrs Fuller and three children, Miss Ross, Lt G B Crawley and two children, a lady and child, and 18 passengers on deck for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Othello	1931	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo	H J	Bozzoni Eeqr.
„ Navarino	2157	Bergemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ B. Tower	1484	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2286	J.J.G. Mathews	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Off Side.	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Caso		P. & O. Co.
„ Fremoria	1897	A. Anderson	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commanders	From.
12	Tuticorin (s)	Roberts	Poonani, Jan. 5.
13	Corromandel (s)	Reeves	London, Jan. 19.
	Nevasa (s)	Parsonage	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Brookfield (s)	Reynold	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Marseilles & Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
steamer Endymion, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Satara, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
„ Othello, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Jacob, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 11.

Bailey, Lt, Bengal, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Bareilly.

Bruce, 2nd Lt, Bombay Gloster Regt, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Russell, Lt, Bombay, R E, on duty, from Simla.

Broome, Lt, 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Satara.

Davit, 2nd Lt, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY, 13.

Parker, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.

Michael, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Gillespie, Major-General, Bombay, Divisional Staff, on leave, to Mhow.

FEBRUARY 13.

Andrews-Speed, Captain, Madras, R E, on duty, to England.

Giles, Surgeon,-Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.

Simmond, Surgeon-Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.

MacGeorge, Lt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, to Chanda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th February, 1888.

1. Sword Drill for Officers and Staff Sergts, at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, at the Volunteer Club.
2. Proficiency Class at 6 p. m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club. Subjects.—Company Drill and Duties of Guards.
3. Officers commanding Companies will furnish to head-quarters by 12 noon this day—probable numbers for the parade on Saturday next, 18th inst.
4. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company. No. 2,626 Vol. O. Fido and No. 2,627 Vol. I Fido.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant.
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach ,promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
" 52, Storks-road, S.E.,
HOP June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testify-
HOP ing to the exceeding great value of BITTERS.
your Bitters. My grandmother,
HOP who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
very ill with a severe cold, which
HOP settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
kidneys. I had medical aid, but
HOP the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS
stead of better ; and the doctor who
HOP attended her said she would only BITTERS
last a few hours. I must admit that
HOP I believed what he said was true, BITTERS
and she evidently showed signs of
HOP death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
Hop Bitters at stated times, which
HOP acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
two months since this happened,
HOP and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
has recovered so much as to be able
to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinc-
ed that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her
loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) " R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
HOP KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unap-
proached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
HOP cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum,
but we guarantee it to be pure and BITTERS
HOP wholesome, and compounded from
HOP the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
medicinal leaves and tinctures, on
HOP scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
bottle to-day ; or if you have a sick
HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
in need of a nourishing tonic and
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS
or give them a bottle of genuine
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS
act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD.
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRADDS.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents -
Club Stewards -
} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a *remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us : 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken ; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

---

46 MINORIES, LONDON E.C.
New York
Sydney
&c.
SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES
Catalogues Circulars Testimonials Post Free
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD ST. ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 3
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5
Second do.	3
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1.
Each succeeding line .... ,, [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	R. 18
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : ***PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,***
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, **Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most **SUCCESSFUL REMEDY** Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, **LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.**

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Cie; *Bombay* : Kemp & Cie; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

BOMBAY RACES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

CHEAP. THEY ARE IN STOCK. **GOOD.**

WARRANTED.

In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.

In Sterling Silver case, Rs. **70** Rs.

In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. **175** Rs.

In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.

In Sterling Silver case, Rs. **70** Rs.

In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. **175** Rs.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY (ESTABLISHED 1866).
MANUFACTORY : LOCLE, SWITZERLAND (ESTABLISHED 1814).

NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

ATTENDS BUSINESS PERSONALLY.

Studio for Portraiture open Daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Regent House, SIMLA
(during the Season).

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SOUTHALL'S

COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

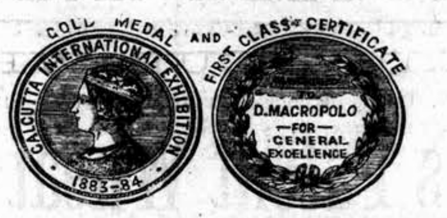
Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,



GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
—FOR—
GENERAL
EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

No.	Brand		Rs.	a.	No.	Brand		Rs.	a.
1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	,, ,,	4	0	8.	Alpha	,, ,,	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,,	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	,, ,,	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	,, ,,	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	,, ,,	2	8
5.	Bosphorus	,, ,,	3	8	11.	Victoria	,, ,,	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,,	3	0	12.	Sultan	,, ,,	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,,	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,,	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Brand		Box of	Rs.	a.	Brand		Box of	Rs.	a.
Exquisita	per box of	25 Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100 Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	,,	50 ,,	11	0	El Caliope	,,	50 ,,	6	0
Jose Vargas	,,	50 ,,	10	0	La Selika	,,	50 ,,	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50 ,,	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,,	50 ,,	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	,,	25 ,,	3	4	La Flor de Java	,,	100 ,,	4	8
Semiramis	,,	100 ,,	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	,,	100 ,,	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	,, ,,	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	,, ,,	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

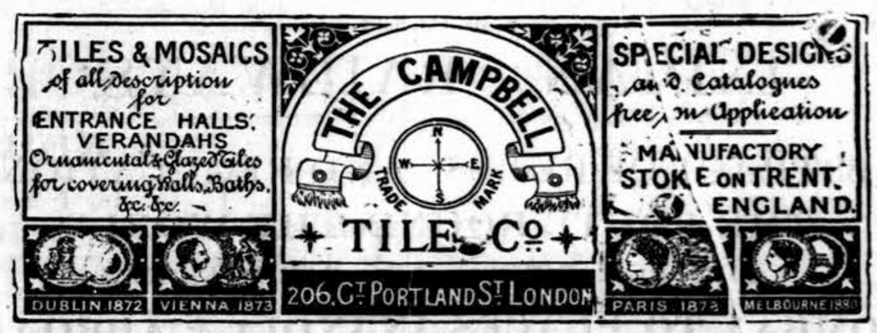
MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.



TILES & MOSAICS *of all description for* ENTRANCE HALLS: VERANDAHS *Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.*

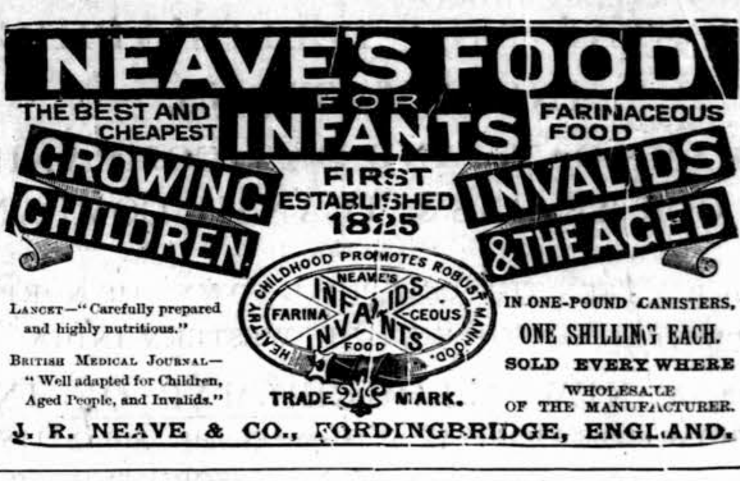
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS *and Catalogues free on Application*

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK
N
W
E
S
DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1878
MELBOURNE 1880



NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN

INVALIDS & THE AGED

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD.
NEAVE'S
INFANTS
INVALIDS
FARINA
CEOUS
FOOD
TRADE MARK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

BULL-DOG BRAND.

GOLD MEDAL. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

ROBERT PORTER & Co. EXPORT BOTTLERS LONDON

GOLD MEDAL. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

BASS & CO.'S ORIENTAL ALE.
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
APPLE BRAND CIDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.
} Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	28s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.